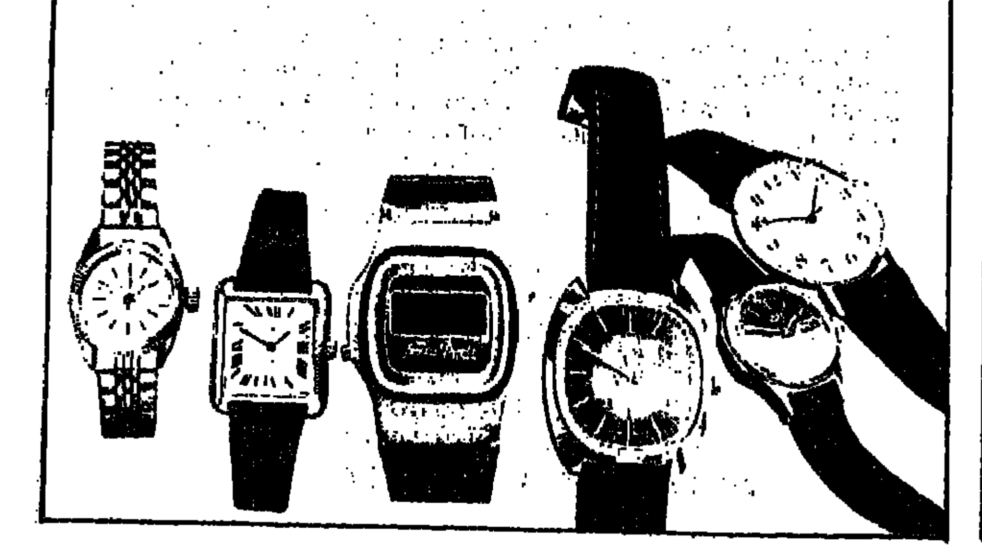
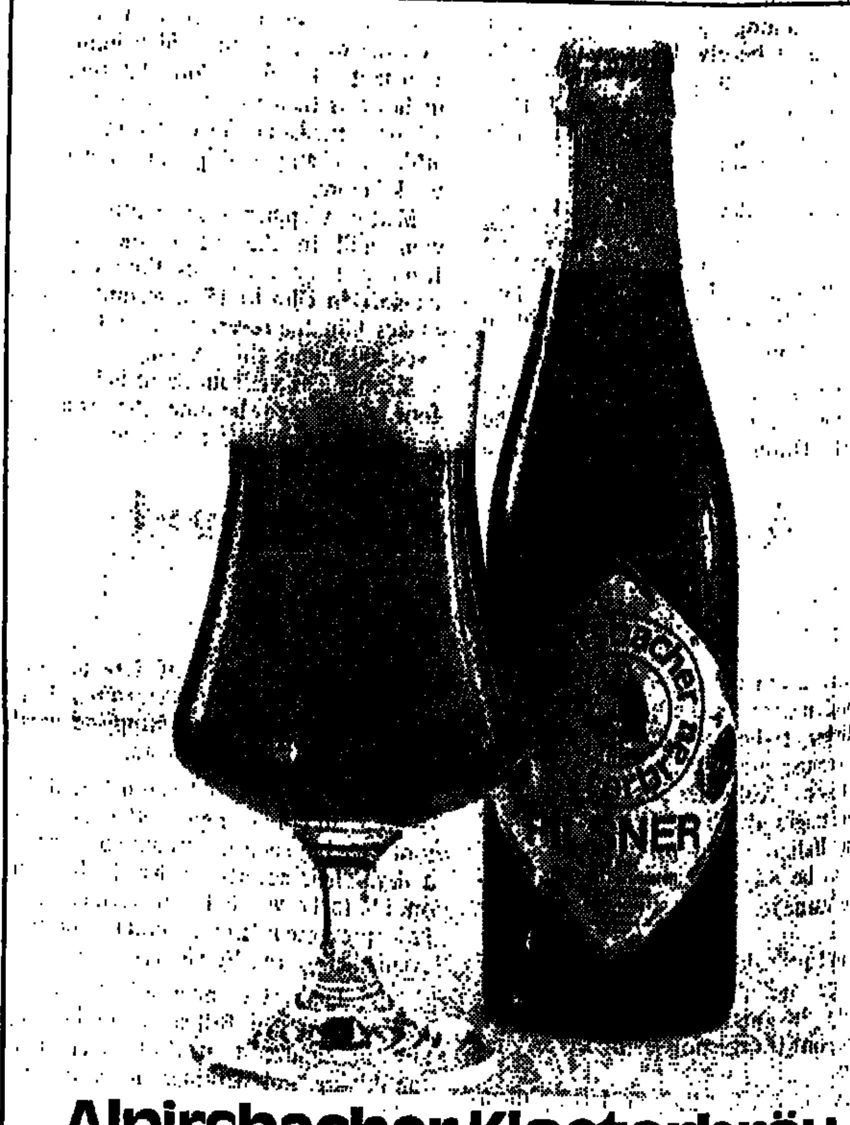




The German Tribune
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Bonn bid to help UN keep peace

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

An international police force has long been considered, and there have been calls for military sanctions against peace-breakers and invaders for as long as there have been bodies such as the United Nations.

The League of Nations could have done with a police force of its own, many contemporaries felt, but realists abandoned the idea while the UN was at its formative stage.

Instead they set up the Security Council, with the right of veto for its five permanent members.

In practice, the UN's international police force has been little more than a fire brigade. UN units in their distinctive blue helmets police buffer zones to preserve the peace in the Middle East and Cyprus.

This is the point at which the move by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the current UN General Assembly puts in its appearance.

Herr Genscher, who also represents the EEC Council of Ministers, favours reinforcing the peace-keeping role of UN bodies, including the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

He would like to see specially trained peace-keeping units kept at the ready for secondment to duties detailed by the UN Secretary-General.

All UN members would be required to pay for the training and upkeep of these units, which would by no means be cheap.

In the EEC Bonn is one of the keenest backers of this proposal. Following the bid to draft a UN convention against hostage-taking, it is Bonn's second attempt to inject more energy into the United Nations.

Only superficially does it appear to be irreconcilable with Bonn's refusal to second Bundeswehr units to UN peace-keeping duties.

The proposal refers to member-countries' contributions to infrastructure, transport and the supply of staff for non-military duties, such as surveillance of voting in internationally-supervised elections.

The move would be doomed if UN members, especially permanent members of the Security Council, were to get the impression that they could be overridden and the Secretary-General granted greater power.

So the UN Security Council must retain supreme responsibility for deployment of the new force which, with its expanded options, will in effect strengthen the Security Council's position.

Even so, the chief beneficiary would be the Secretary-General. It is a humiliating state of affairs that the UN Secretary-General regularly has to beg for troops, transport aircraft and above all funds for peace-keeping measures.

He ought to be able to call on units and funds whenever the need arises, the backers of the bid argue. So in the final analysis the Security Council is ceding influence to the Secretary-General.

A projected peace-keeping force is easier to sabotage when the Secretary-General has no resources. Even when he has units on standby, their use can be forestalled by a Security Council veto, but the vetoing power is unlikely to be popular.

A majority at the UN is unlikely to be put off by such potential resistance either. Initial West German soundings indicate substantial goodwill towards the idea of a permanent UN fire brigade.

Dieter von König

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 September 1978)

IN THIS ISSUE



Historic visit

Cardinal Wyszinski of Poland (left) walks with Cardinal Höffner during his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, his first official foreign journey apart from visits to Rome. (See story on page two.) (Photo: KNA)

Carter gamble pays off at Camp David

None of the three heads of government who met at Camp David to discuss a Middle East settlement could afford to return home empty-handed, as everyone realised beforehand.

The least that could be expected was a joint declaration of intent saying that reconciliation between Egypt and Israel, on which President Sadat and Premier Begin embarked last November, was not yet to be written off.

But what emerged from the 13 days of talks staged by President Carter is more than a mere bid to save the Middle East from renewed crisis in the short term.

The Egyptian and Israeli leaders plan to sign a peace treaty before Christmas incorporating detailed concessions by both sides as drafted at Camp David.

The two leaders have committed themselves to such an extent that little leeway remains for tactical disclaimers.

They evidently did so under the strongest pressure from President Carter.

At this stage one can but speculate what his (or for that matter Saudi Arabia's) share of the bargain may have been.

The reactions of the Arab rejection front and the Soviet Union, reduced to the role of an onlooker, are much as might be expected.

Having previously considered a separate peace between Israel and Egypt inconceivable, they now term the outcome of Camp David an imperialist plot to the detriment of the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian people in particular.

There was no way in which this particular rift could be mended at Camp David, but the framework proposals envisaging a five-year transitional period to self-government for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip does hold forth prospects of the Palestinians not being the losers, as they have so often been in the past.

This is the point on which Mr Begin made the crucial concession, discarding in fact his theory of a Greater Israel.

Mr Carter's comment that the Camp David proposals abide by each and every principle of UN Resolution 242 is more than a summit meeting cosmetic.

They form a framework within which the parties represented must do their best to resolve differences in the Middle East.

(Vorwärts, 21 September 1978)

Bonn smiles over peace plan news

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bonn was looking forward keenly to its briefing on the outcome of the Camp David talks, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said on 18 September, noting that the terms were said to tally with UN resolutions on the Middle East.

The Social Democrats were happy that a common denominator had been found on fundamental issues, said Horst Ehmke, deputy leader of the SPD parliamentary party in Bonn The threat of war seemed to have been averted.

The Christian Democrats called on all Middle East leaders to put the breakthrough to constructive use and renounce the use of force once and for all.

The CDU-CSU press release appealed to the Soviet Union to exercise a moderating influence on Arab leaders with whom it was on good terms.

Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, talked in terms of an encouraging step forward. The Camp David talks had shown that patience could achieve results, he said.

They had also shown Arab countries that only the West was fully resolved to support the cause of peace.

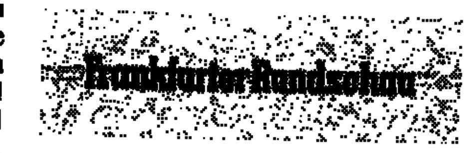
Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl said President Carter had played a leading role in bringing about a positive outcome. Europe too was keenly interested in stabilisation of the situation in the Middle East.

ddp

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 September 1978)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Historic gesture by Cardinal Wyszinski



This year's conference of Roman Catholic laymen in Freiburg in the Black Forest was a mere precursor of a far more significant event — the arrival in Fulda on 20 September of Cardinal Wyszinski of Poland for a five-day visit, during which he also toured Cologne, Munich, Dachau and Mainz.

Stefan Wyszinski, 77, will next year have been Poland's senor archbishop for 30 years, during which his foreign travel has been restricted to Rome, with private stopovers in Vienna.

That he should then first choose to visit fellow-Catholics in neighbouring Germany underlines the political significance for communist Poland and its people, a majority of whom are committed Roman Catholics.

The visit was an ecclesiastical gesture of reconciliation and its importance was not diminished by Cardinal Wyszinski not visiting West Germany until two years after Polish Party leader Edward Gierek.

Yet in view of past visits to Poland by the late Cardinal Döpfner of Munich, not to mention the historic exchange of letters between the Polish and German episcopates during the Second Vatican Council in Rome in 1965, many observers had expected an earlier visit from the Polish cardinal.

He had planned this but had to cancel past arrangements at the last moment without public explanation. It seems reasonable to assume there were political reasons.

"Let us try to forget... In this most Christian and at the same time human spirit we hold out our hands to you, forgive and beg forgivenesss," 36 Polish bishops wrote to their 54 German counterparts.

This point, an ethical crux in the Vatican Council exchange, was a call for a fresh start in German-Polish relations, which had "not always remained fruitful in later history" and been transformed into "a kind of neighbourly arch-hostility in recent centuries."

The German bishops conceded in their reply that "frightful things have been done to the Polish people by Germans und in the name of the German people," but that "a catalogue of guilt and illegal actions is no help towards further progress."

A reciprocal forgetting and forgiving might, they hoped, ensure that the dark spirit of hatred no longer parted the two peoples.

In 1965 words such as these could only be dismissed on either side of the border as wishful thinking. They clashed resoundingly with political reality, just as the Protestant Church's memorandum on Poland had done, epoch-making though it was as a political document.

In 1966 German bishops were invited to the millenary clebrations of Poland's conversion to Christianity, which the communist authorities were also celebrating as the thousandth anniversary of Polish statehood.

The frontier issue, unresolved and all-pervading, was the reason for the political rumpus occasioned by that first contact between the Polish and German churches.

The Polish government accused its Roman Catholic Church of endorsing the legality of the takeover of the German Eastern territories in a manner not conducive to Polish interests.

Cardinal Wysznski, anticipating the future and trying to quieten ill-feeling, said: "There will come a time when people will say that the Polish bishops did their country good service."

It is hard to say whether this view has gained full acceptance even now, nearly 13 years after the courageous attempt by the two Catholic churches to join hands across the graves of World War Two.

But the influence of Poland's Roman Catholic Church on the faithful can hrdly be overestimated, and Cardinal Wyszinski's visit to the Federal Republic will have a psychological effect on the overwhelming majority of Polish Catholics.

The political authorities are unlikely to seek to counteract this church influence now that church and state are intent on pragmtic coexistence.

At the end of last year Cardinal Wyszinski first met a Polish Communist leader, while Mr Gierek was received in audience by Pope Paul.

But the historic compromise could still be some time coming, especially as the church persists in demanding recognition as a public body.

The Polish church voices its vies in memoranda and pastoral letters written in such forthright language that foreign observers are tempted to rate them as an all-out challenge to the communist system.

But this is far from the case, as the cardinal periodically reminds the Press. He feels the church is bound to behave circumspectly. It has certainly never made common cause with dissident groups of any kind.

Regardless of such tactical considerations, the church in Poland is naturally keen to boost ideological and practical pluralism.

In solving national problems it might be disposed to side more with the state. But it is hard to say what form the relationship between church and state in Poland will finally take.

But Cardinal Wyszinski, once exiled by the Communists, is now described by high-ranking officials in charge of religious affairs as a "major church leader and great patriot who is well aware of his political responsibility."

This is some indication of the change that has taken place in relations between church and state in Communist-Catholic Poland.

Harry Schleicher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 September 1978)

China's trade shock for Soviet Union

Russia will be far from happy to learn that People's China plans to do long-term business with West German companies totalling more than DM8,00m.

What is more, the news came a mere fortnight after the autumn meeting of the German-Soviet economic affairs commission.

The volume of trade with Peking envisaged exceeds that of the barter deal by which West German companies are supplying the Soviet Union with pipelines in return for natural gas.

This is sure to annoy the Soviet Union, although it can hardly have been the main reason why the Chinese chose to deal with West German industry.

Medium-term economic plans are sensitive arrangements, especially in countries on the borderline between agrarian and industrial economies.

So it is not surprising that Peking has come to terms with German companies — and most unlikely that it was intended as a *slap in the face for the Kremlin.*

West German products may not be the cheapest but they have a reputation for delivery on schedule. Export salesmen have long known that their main selling point, apart from quality, is reliability in meeting delivery dates.

An DM8,00m deal with People's China is some achievement, amounting to little short of the value of West Germany's nuclear deal with Brazil.

What is more, China does not propose to pay in kind, with exports of beans or human hair like other communist countries. China is raising loans to pay for the goods.

This is the second sensation, and it is a long way from Soviet practice.

Albin Andrée

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 September 1978)

The military balance in Central Europe

	Nato countries: Belgium, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands	Warsaw Pact countries: Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland
Soldiers	782 000	935 000*
Tanks	6730	16200
Aircraft	1340	3080

* Includes stationed troops

Belgrade paper lashes Bonn's exile ruling

The Belgrade daily *Politika* has published the harshest Yugoslav press attack yet on the Bonn government's decision not to extradite three Croatian emigrés.

In a 17 September front page story the newspaper's Bonn correspondent described Stjepan Bilandzic, a wanted man in Yugoslavia who has been set free by a Cologne court, as a fascist collaborator.

The paper said that if the Federal Republic of Germany chose to shield him 33 years after the end of the war it was destroying the last illusion about Bonn having broken with the past.

Bonn turned a blind eye to the existence of training camps for anti-Yugoslav terrorists in West Germany. The terrorists were probably subsidised by West German taxpayers, the report said. *rr*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 18 September 1978)

Nato nations show their solidarity

Helmut Schmidt's speech to the Atlantic Affairs Association in Hamburg, the final resolution of the conference and the lengthy *Deutschlandfunk* interview with Nato Secretary-General Joseph Luns all go to show that politically Nato is alive and well.

Views coincide to a remarkable degree on the overall political and military situation and similar conclusions are drawn.

This may well change when Dr Luns calls on President Carter to make up his mind on the neutron bomb.

The situation must be seen in the context of the Warsaw Pact's, and especially Moscow's, arms build-up and against the background of the Vienna troop cut talks.

Bonn and Nato, as a number of statements by Defence Minister Hans Apel indicate, are both worried that revolutionary changes in weapons technology could damage the Vienna talks.

The arms race has to some extent been stepped up as a result of the talks, with both sides trying to improve their initital bargaining positions.

This makes matters that much more complicated — and persistent efforts to find solutions that much more necessary. Chancellor Schmidt has made a point of reiterating Bonn's loyalty to Nato, but no-one will have seriously doubted it.

Wolfgang Palm

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 September 1978)

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HOME AFFAIRS

Heinz Kühn bows out to loud applause

North Rhine-Westphalia Prime Minister Heinz Kühn walked stiffly and with dignity up the two steps to Landtag speaker Wilhelm Lenz's chair and handed him his letter of resignation.

Then he turned to go back to his seat, forgetting that Lenz had something to give him: his certificate of acceptance. Kühn had to turn round and go back so that the ceremony could pass off correctly.

The confusion was understandable. This was the first time a North Rhine-Westphalia Land Prime Minister had resigned voluntarily with part of his term still to run. There have been resignations after elections or after votes of no confidence, but never before had the baton "been passed on to someone younger," as Kühn put it in his short resignation speeck.

The baton change is important in any relay. In 1976 in Lower Saxony outgoing Prime Minister Kubel dropped the baton and it was picked up not by his expected successor Kasimier (SPD), but by Albrecht (CDU), who was waiting to pounce. There were predictions of something similar this time, but they proved groundless. The change was smooth.

After Kühn's resignation speech and the exchange of documents, Landtag speaker Lenz paid tribute to the outgoing Prime Minister. There was no-one on the floor of the house or in the crowded spectators' galleries who would not have agreed wholeheartedly with him.

Kühn was a member of the Landtag for 22 years and a member of the Bundestag for almost nine. He has been a parliamentarian, then, for over 30 years, in itself quite an achievement. Lenz said: "You did your best and much of what you did will go down in history as good for the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia." No-one in the crowded house considered this an exaggeration.



Surrounded by applauding Landtag members, retiring North Rhine-Westphalia Prime Minister Heinz Kühn (right) shakes the hand of his successor, Johannes Rau. (Photo: dpa)

Then came the election of Kühn's successor. All Landtag MPs were present except for East Westphalian MP Hinrichs (FDP), in hospital in Berlin after a serious car accident.

After the vote, speaker Lenz announced the result. Rau's election means that the home policy front in North Rhine-Westphalia is intact. There were no black sheep among the government parties or among the Opposition.

For Opposition leader Köppler this *vote was a test and an underlining of his* claim. There has been constant speculation recently that Kurt Biedenkopf, CDU chairman in Westphalia, might wish to dispute Köppler's post in 1980, the year of the North Rhine-Westphalia election.

The vote showed that even the Westphalians in the Landtag support Köppler. Apart from this, it would be far from easy in 1970 to get rid of a man who received such an impressive demonstration of support in 1978.

When Lenz announced the result, there was an audible sigh of relief among all parties. And while Rau was going around shaking hands, a woman in a black dress with white hair sat in the gallery, the mother of the new Prime Minister, who had followed her son's triumph with emotion. The 47-year-old Prime Minister is a bachelor.

Johannes Rau is not an unapproachable and stern type. He is a dynamic man who likes to play cards with journalists.

As he stood before speaker Lenz and took the oath of office, Rau could not hide his feelings. The normally cheerful politician knows that this is going to be a difficult job. Some days ago he told friends that the job of Prime Minister

Continued on page 5

Era closes with Kühn's retirement

Heinz Kühn's resignation after 12 years as North Rhine-Westphalia Prime Minister, a longer reign than any of his predecessors, closes an era.

The candidate to succeed him is Minister of Education and Science Johannes Rau, who defeated his rival, Finance Minister Dr Diether Posser, by 161 to 150 votes at an extraordinary party conference.

Kühn has put his mark on the Land, something no one though him capable of doing when he took office.

A former journalist, this politician with a touch of the philosopher about him inspired his journalistic colleagues to flights of fancy. They spoke of the "conducter leaving the podium", a "man of contradictions" and of "a kingmaker returning to the ranks."

Recently there has been increasing criticism of Kühn. There was the Poullain affair ("that really got under my skin") and North Rhine-Westphalia's above-average unemployment.

There are plenty of tough tasks awaiting Kühn's successor Rau. It is difficult to think of him as a *Landesvater*. He will govern with intellectual coolness, speed and a certain brusqueness, but there is nothing wrong with that.

(Welt der Arbeit, 21 September 1978)

Rau election is relief for coalition

There was an audible sigh of relief in the SPD and FDP camps in Bonn, Düsseldorf and Wiesbaden on 20 September as both parties interpreted the clear result of the election of the new Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia as the signal for a common future, of even greater loyalty to their alliance.

Johannes Rau said short after his election, which must have convinced even the most sceptical, that Helmut Schmidt and Holger Börner would both be pleased. And he was not far wide of the mark.

The stabilisation of the Düsseldorf coalition, which has been achieved despite the row over the payroll tax and the long and unnecessary war of nerves over whether the coalition would continue, has given both partners new hope and confidence.

Schmidt and Genscher now need not fear lack of important support from the flanks, without which it would be impossible to govern in Bonn. Börner and Gries can both even expect positive effects on the Hesse Landtag election on 8 October.

If, contrary to all expectations, there had been a variation of the Hanover situation in Düsseldorf (and given the unity within the SPD ranks this would only have been possible if some FDP MPs had voted for the Opposition candidate), then future developments would have been completely unpredictable.

Johannes Rau has done it. The man who in his 20-year political career has managed to steer clear of scandal and whose political integrity has never been called in doubt, has also managed not to make any enemies. This certainly was a factor in his convincing victory. None of the 104 SPD and FDP MPs wanted to take advantage of the anonymity of the secret vote to settle old scores. The result is also a personal success for Rau.

Rau has given a general idea of his future policies without anticipating his government statement on 4 October. He will be relying on fair and unconditional partnership with the FDP, wants to talk calmly and objectively to the Opposition, and "in responsible community" to tackle the problems in his Land.

Nobody can expect patent solutions from the new Prime Minister. There simply are none for the unemployment rate, higher than the national average, the continuing economic stagnation and the structural crises in the coal and steel industries.

Perhaps the young and dynamic Prime Minister will be able to bring more elan to the tackling of these problems and help give the voters' more confidence in the state. There is no doubt that he is capable of stabilising the ship of government, heeling badly in the last year.

The Opposition's hopes of replacing the government have again been dashed. The silver lining on the horizon turned out to be a *fata morgana.*

Johannes Rau has already decided on his own part. He has decided to give up all offices that could interfere with his duties as Prime Minister — for example his seat on the administrative council of West German Television. He intends to remain chairman of the Land SPD. The argument that one could not simply discard this post like a an piece of old clothing is honourable. This dual function brings with it both opportunities but pitfalls. It remains to be seen how long Rau manages to steer away from the latter.

Karlegon Halbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 September 1978)

Strauss drops bombshell on presidency

Franz Josef Strauss has struck again: he has announced that the CDU-CSU will put up its own candidate for the presidency next year.

This is a significant move because there are many CDU members who believe Scheel is so popular that he could hardly be deposed.

Freiburg Bundestag MP Evers (CDU) was one of the first in the CDU to say this out loud.

There is no doubt that Walter Scheel, more than any of his predecessors, is a President above parties and has had a powerful integrating function. Yet Scheel was a prominent FDP politician before his election and the liberals often intimate that they still consider him one of them. It is therefore not surprising that Strauss wants a CDU-CSU man in this post, as soon as the pre-conditions have been met.

This latest move by Strauss is interesting because it underlines once again that he does not share Helmut Kohl's views. Kohl is still toying with the idea of a rapprochement between CDU and FDP via Walter Scheel.

Friedhelm Fiedler

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 20 September 1978)

■ ISSUES

Unease grows over abuse of computer data

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Hardly a week passes in the Federal Republic of Germany without a complaint about an abuse of personal data. Recently a young man who was refused a life insurance policy discovered the reason after dogged research: the central data bank of the insurance trade carried incorrect illness information about him.

Professor Hans Peter Bull, Bonn's data protection commissioner, has voiced the suspicion that data stored by the social security system, the police or the Office for the Protection of the Constitution (the internal security agency) could be irresponsibly passed on.

There is a growing discomfort over data banks. The citizen knows too little about how much others know about him and he is concerned that somewhere somebody may only need to press a button to see him in the nude.

Though the dangers are exaggerated, they should not be swept under the carpet.

Like other apprehensions about technology, data fear is rampant. The federal government's Data Protection Act is a first attempt to allay justifiable fears — but it is only a beginning.

Since the advent of computers, the data banks. The citizen knows too little swelled to unbelievable proportions. The banks keep information about people and companies, economic facts and plans.

Personal data are collected in ever growing amounts by government authorities and business.

Federal and Land authorities, municipalities, post offices, the labour exchange, the social security system, the Internal Revenue Office and private businesses such as banks, insurance companies and mail-order houses benefit greatly from their data banks.

We receive all sorts of unsolicited mail only because somebody passed on certain information about us. And the risk of abuse rises in direct proportion to the extent of information stored in the banks.

Modern business and government authorities are virtually unimagineable today without data processing. Much of today's billing is done electronically, and anybody suggesting that the computer be abolished would have to hire legions of people to replace it.

We must learn to live with the computer, but we must also evolve a sensible way of doing so.

Constant complaints prove that we have not learned this and that we must be on the alert against the dictatorship of anonymous information which could jeopardise our freedom and privacy.

Some insurance companies already make a policy contingent on the customer's permission to exchange his personal data with other insurance companies.

A woman was denied a bank loan because, through various intricate channels, wrong information put her on the banks' black list.

A man's job application was turned down because his potential employer's business association received wrong personal data.

It is easy to store data but it is extremely difficult for the citizen to learn what has been stored by whom. The so-called sensitive data provide information on personal ailments, criminal records and debts.

The menace lies not so much in the number of individual facts but in the possibility of combining them. For instance: "Drop out" under the heading 'Education' means little by itself. But combined with "unemployed", it provides a picture. The fact that the person might have had very good reasons for being unemployed is not indicated by the information in data banks.

For how long must a person be labelled as "conscientious objector" or as having "a criminal record"? At what point must certain information be deleted? And does any deletion ever take place?

Data collected "for life" may irresponsibly label a person for ever, depriving him of the possibility of ridding himself of the ballast of former mistakes and transgressions. He is unable to correct the portrait stored in the computer.

But not only the deletion of data is still a confused ussue; the same applies to the trading of information.

Should everybody be given the right to set up a data bank? Should data banks tell us what they know about us?

There are no clear answers to these questions, but they all concern our private sphere.

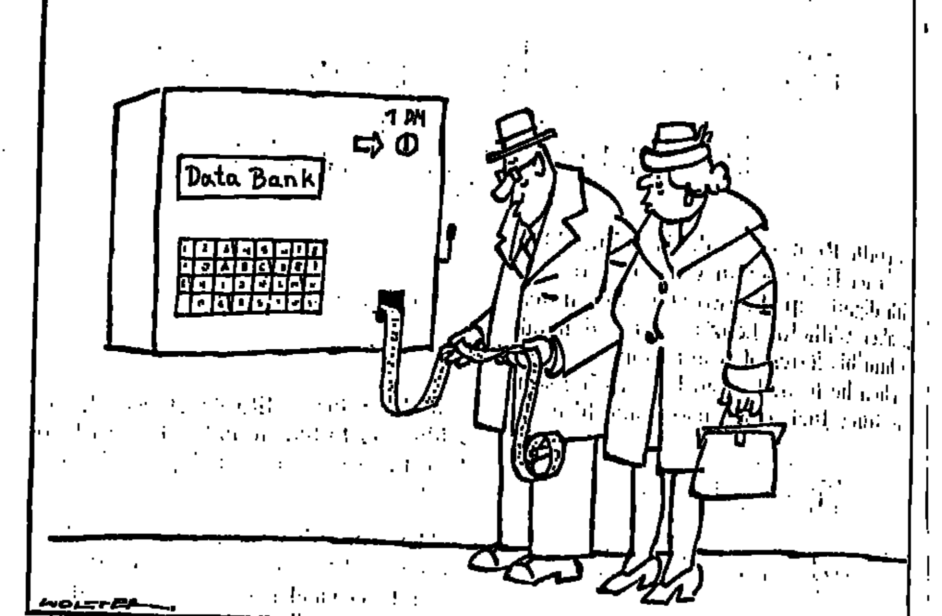
The Internal Revenue Office, for instance, told an inquirer that it was under no obligation to provide information.

Government authorities are too careless in their handling of data. They learn about marriage, death and birth, the purchase of a car, graduation from school and the start of a career; and we no longer get worked up when such information is passed on, although we have not authorised it.

The greater the possibilities of storing data, the greater the danger of abuse.

In 1965 there were 1,650 data banks in the Federal Republic of Germany. Ten years later this figure had risen to more than 25,000 — many of them

Continued on page 9



That's interesting. Did you know, dear, that Gloria Vole has had an illegitimate baby by that fellow Grunter? (Cartoon: Wolter/Das Parlament)

German jurists told Seek roots of terror

Recent blunders in fighting terrorism have made it clear that legislation is by no means the most important part of dealing with political extremists, Bonn Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel told the 52nd congress of German jurists in Wiesbaden.

More important than new laws, Herr Vogel said, was the determined and effective implementation of existing legislation. Even more essential was the delving into the moral and political roots of terrorism.

The congress, with its 3,000 participants, is the largest since its inception and will not deal with the terrorism issue and the flood of laws it has brought about.

Prosecutor-General Günther Weinmann, president of the congress, said a debate on the terrorism issue would have been called for had there been reason to point to legal inequities.

"Though some of us might be doubtful whether the flood of new laws in this sector draws a clear enough line to delineate the borders of a constitutional state, no infringements by legislation and prosecution concerning terrorists have become known," Herr Weinmann said.

In its five sections, the congress will deal with, among other things, problems involving labour law, medical legislation, environmental protection, trial procedure and social affairs.

The results produced by work groups will take the form of recommendations to lawmakers — a procedure no longer entirely uncontroversial.

In his opening speech, Herr Weinmann said the congress had to ask itself how to interpret its function in a time of "reform fatigue".

He said the lamented flood of laws in the past few years relieved neither the politicians nor the Congress of Jurists of the onus of putting order into the conflicts within the community by means of law.

The executive committee of the German Bar Association had criticised this inundation with new legislation.

The work group dealing with labour law aroused the most interest in Wiesbaden. It dealt with the highly explosive (due to high unemployment) question of whether, for the sake of more equity in the distribution of jobs, new employer-employee legislation should be passed.

The discussion was based on the thesis of Professor Spiros Simitis of Frankfurt, who demanded that young people undergoing vocational training be given a right to a first job in keeping with their skills.

Discrimination against women should be countered by legislation providing employment quotas for female staff.

Professor Simitis called for an "early warning system for jobs in jeopardy" and amendments in the laws governing dismissal.

Not only should every employee be given an opportunity to present his case before dismissal, but he should also be entitled to severance pay regardless of the reasons for dismissal.

The recommendations in the field of medical legislation are also expected to have far-reaching effects.

Judge Erich Steffen said patients should have a right to be informed of the nature of their illness and the proposed treatment.

The doctor's secrecy obligation should yield to the information needs of the next-of-kin. Herr Steffen also called for an amendment to the existing compensation law for malpractice and demanded compulsory insurance for patients, to be paid by doctors.

Roderich Reifenrath

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 September 1978)

■ RELIGION

Catholic youth come to fore in Freiburg

The 85th German Catholics' Conference in Freiburg which ended on 17 September will be described in ecclesiastical history with more superlatives than any previous one. Attendance and the range of meetings and events and subjects was greater than ever before.

But this is not all. Catholic youth, in the variety of its interests and tasks and duties it has set itself, has come closer together, which could mean a move towards a future in which faith plays a greater part.

These young people's immediate motives for coming to Freiburg played only a subordinate part. Many observers believe this is a movement of new religiosity, a fire beginning to flare which has arisen from enthusiasm, the longing for spiritual values and the attempt to avoid the flight into resignation and instead to search for new forms of living together.

This is a definite movement. The question is how strong it will be when the individual young Catholics or small groups leave Freiburg and return home.

There is not much time left for the Catholic Church to protect the flickering fire of their enthusiasm and stir it into a blaze which will have its effect in tens of thousands of parishes. Many young people say they do not feel they belong to the church but to a church outside the church.

They do not want to belong to *the* church. They ask critical questions about the unity of the churches in general. Many obviously do not realise that the ecumenical movement has already made some progress.

Perhaps it was just an oversight, but at the ecumenical mass on the cathedral square there was a huge image of Christ resurrected with the words: "I will give you future and hope." The word future was hidden, only the word hope was visible.

Just about everything was discussed in the four-and-a-half days of the conference and, of course, there were controversies. Discontent and criticism were expressed in some discussions. The organisers were accused of practising a form of "evening class instruction," a criticism which many may consider just.

On the other hand, this was an experiment and the form of the next Catholics' Conference in Berlin in 1980 will have to be revised. No doubt there will now be a lot of praise and a lot of criticism.

The first question which comes to mind is: where were the handicapped. The organisers wasted a fine chance here. Only a few handicapped people were brought to Freiburg.

One thing ought not to be forgotten. It was not possible, and it would not have been right, to turn the whole order of the church and its dogma upside down for the sake of *doing things differently* for once.

But there were an enormous number of new ideas and impulses which should be developed. No-one is excluded from this process, not even the Vatican or the bishops — as the mainly moderate criticism from laymen and even highranking churchmen at the conference showed.

Bishop Klaus Hemmerle of Aachen listed the four limits of life at the beginning of the conference: the limits of the human heart, the limits of nature, the limits of community and the limit of the future.

It was clear at the end that there is reason for hope. This hope results, as Pope Paul John I put it in his letter to the conference, from our distress, which can give birth to patience. In patience is fortification and from fortification hope can arise.

Wolfgang Pittke

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 18 September 1978)

PM retires

Continued from page 3

required total dedication and that he was going to give it.

At his first press conference two hours after taking the oath, Rau said he was going to give up as many of his other posts as possible, including his seat on the administrative council of West German Television.

An hour after midday it was all over. Everyone was happy, including von Mutius, the representative of the Protestant Church. He remarked that for the first time in the history of North Rhine-Westphalia a Protestant and a member of the Rhine and Church synod had been elected Prime Minister. The previous five Prime Ministers were all Catholics.

Wolfram Köhler

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 September 1978)

Hans Maier, president of the German Catholics' Conference in Freiburg, makes an offering during a service. On his right are Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of the Rhineland Palatinate, Mother Teresa, and Klaus von Bismarck, one of the many leading Protestant figures at the conference. (Photo: KNA)

Protestant clergy stress desire for community

About 600 Protestant clergymen attended the German Pastors' Conference in Emden from 18 to 20 September to discuss how to come to terms with a movement which calls for the abandoning of some old positions.

The large number of clergymen who attended is a sign of a basic change of mood — the polarisation of recent years has been replaced by a search for community. That many traditionally individualistic Protestant pastors attended underlines the strength of the wish for community and solidarity.

The theme of the meeting was indicative of developments in the church: an extremely high level of participation, the attempt to achieve greater community and the expectation of a step forward were characteristic of all the main Christian conferences held in Germany this year.

This was most evident at the regional church conferences in the GDR, where there was an unusually high level of participation in Leipzig, Erfurt and Stralsund. Then came the conference in Hanover and finally the Catholics' Conference in Freiburg.

The Protestant clergy has been through a decisive period in the last decade. The 1970 conference was an all-time low in the history of the church. Never before had an entire church been so despondent about the sense, purpose and effectiveness of its work.

There were signs of a new movement at the Heidelberg conference in 1974, pre-natal pains of Protestant spirituality.

The overall impression at the Emden conference was that the Protestant clergy now have an aim. The crisis of the church is not over, but it is no longer seen as the annihilation of the church and of Christian existence, but as a step on the way to renewal.

The main lectures at Emden were given by Wolfgang Huber of Heidelberg and Gerd Heinz-Mohr of Rhaunen. Both speakers agreed that the Protestant Church was prepared to renew itself, but what should the church of the future be like?

It would no longer be a national church in the sense that "maintaining membership levels and social influence should be one of the church's main considerations." Nor should it be a minority church which concentrated only on practising Christians and rejected all others.

Instead of being a church concerned only to maintain its influence or catering only for sects, the church of the future should be an open institution welcoming all, "a church in which witness is borne and service is rendered."

The church should be the advocate of the freedom of all. The sermon, piety, community and the desire to help would be just as much part of it as reflections on the correct response to nature, or on the relation between the institutional means of guaranteeing freedom — the freedom of the individual and of society.

Huber said in this context: "There is widespread distrust, especially in sections of the young generation. The guarantee of property and of the state based on the rule of law, the use of violent means by the state to ensure security — to many this seems to be not the rendering possible but the prevention of freedom.

"Compared with the desire for individual freedom the institutional guarantees appear to be something strange and in their peculiar way threatening.

"The fact that social institutions are created to preserve freedom is forgotten — by the preservers of freedom and by those for whose benefit they are acting. It is so difficult to talk about this situation because to do so is to create a false impression in the hate-ridden distorting mirror of terrorist activities.

"There is no greater threat to political culture in this country than terrorism."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 September 1978)

Commitment to detente firm — Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt underlined the desire for detente, peace and compromise in Europe at the 85th German Catholics' Conference in Freiburg, saying that the requirement to achieve peace did not stop at the Elbe and the Werra.

Herr Schmidt told a crowd of over 50,000 people that those who wanted to learn from history knew that historically Rome and Byzantium, Oxford and Sagorsk (near Moscow), Aachen and Prague, Cracow and Paris were European cities. Those not prepared to make compromises with their neighbours were not fit for peace.

Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans, main speaker at the meeting on Europe, presented a "great case for the vitality of West Europe."

He said that in these days without Christian hope "lack of courage was often an unwelcome guest," yet he was inclined to believe in an historical challenge in the moral as well as the economic sector.

Tindemans painted a picture of contemporary Europe which was in part dark and disquieting. "The Europe of Christian culture is on the wane and is being replaced by a new paganism which is overwhelming us from West and East, degenerations of our own development," he said.

Professor Hans Maier, president of the central committee of German Catholics, said Catholics could already make their contribution towards European unity in the field of ethical norms, the struggle against the mass anonymous society, the struggle for a new understanding of freedom and the efforts to establish a European concept of culture and education.

Cardinal Joseph Höffner, chairman of the German Conference of Bishops, reminded the audience of the infinite suffering which power struggles and civil wars had brought about in Europe. "A technocratic Europe based only on military or economic opportunism will not last," he said.

dpa

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 September 1978)

ECONOMY

Eurocurrency move is brave political deed



The establishment of a European monetary system may be seen as necessary, desirable, problematic or dangerous, but no matter how one feels about it, the mere attempt at it remains a courageous political deed.

It has frequently been said that the European Community lacks political leadership and vision. In the monetary field we certainly have this leadership now.

Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have set something in motion, and anyone who has a reasonable idea of what a coordinated monetary policy means will not make the mistake of believing that the only thing it involves is rates of exchange and reliable export contracts. Monetary policy in Europe is always integration policy as well.

At this stage, it is still difficult to fathom Schmidt's and Giscard's motives.

From a purely economic point of view, it could be argued that the present small Snake has proved its worth and that the fluctuation of the deutschemark against other currencies, including the dollar, has not had the disasterous effects on exports which many anticipated.

Herr Schmidt must be aware of these facts. But his refusal to use them as an excuse for inactivity on monetary policy makes it obvious that he is politically motivated.

Even so, the establishment of a zone of stable exchange rates is essentially a move which will provide economic and monetary impulses.

It seems obvious that Helmut Schmidt realised some time ago that monetary policy was much too serious a business to leave to the experts. This is perfectly in keeping with the Chancellor's mistrust of pure specialists in other fields.

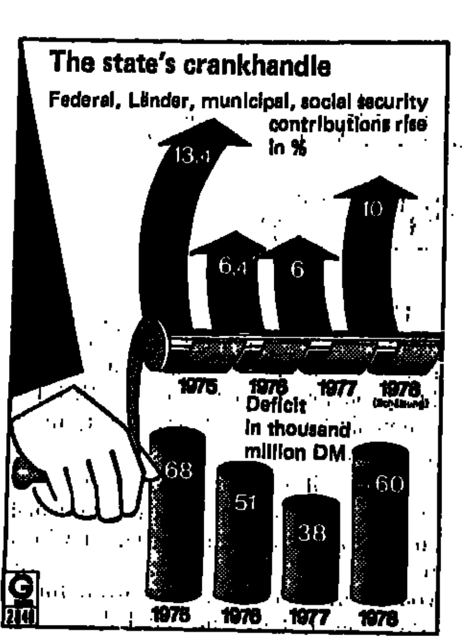
Giscard and Schmidt have meanwhile also made progress on the technical side of the new system. This is borne out by the Aachen agreement, of which we are due to learn more in the next few days.

Incidentally, in this case government and Opposition cooperated inasmuch as CDU-CSU warnings of an increased danger of inflation in the tax rules of the new monetary system helped strengthen Schmidt's position against Giscard.

President Giscard is experienced enough to know what can and what cannot be done in domestic policy in a neighbouring country.

Another step towards the monetary system is to be taken in Brussels on 18 September when the Community Finance Ministers meet.

Of course, many an issue will remain unresolved — even if the other members approve of the Aachen deal.



Not only the modalities and mechanisms of the new system will have to be negotiated and worked out in the next few weeks or months. Some thought must also be given to the problem of bringing Britain and Italy into the monetary system, since they will hardly be in a position to form part of it in the beginning.

And finally, it is also worth pondering what will happen if the new system fails to function as anticipated. A monetary union which must constantly revalue or devalue and which requires huge sums of money for interventions can hardly be in the interests of all EEC members.

A monetary zone which eventually proves untenable would cause disappointment and bring setbacks.

What has been started by Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard is a high-risk business — but it is also a business that can pay handsome dividends.

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 September 1978)

IMF points to West's obligations

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The International Monetary Fund's 1978 annual report reminds the Western industrial nations of their undertaking at the Bonn economic summit to work together towards growth without inflation, reduction of unemployment, liberalisation of world trade and the proper functioning of the world monetary system.

The report says the development of the world's economy was in many ways unsatisfactory last year, and voices concern over the slowdown of growth and the high inflation rate in most industrial countries.

The combination of reduced growth in world trade and high unemployment rates increases the danger of protectionism.

According to the IMF, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Switzerland with their huge current account surpluses should step up booster measures because they can do so due to relatively low utilisation of production capacities and high foreign trade surpluses.

Countries struggling to overcome inflation and deficit problems should concentrate on these tasks to achieve, in the medium term, a better adjustment of growth and inflation rates among the industrial powers and to eliminate balance of payments inequalities.

The heavy exchange rate fluctuations in the second half of 1977 and first half of this year will lead to a considerable improvement in foreign trade balances in the next two or three years, the IMF says.

The massive changes in exchange rates during the past few months are absolutely unobjectionable to the IMF, though it regrets the speed with which they occurred and the disturbances they caused in international foreign exchange markets.

For 1978, the fund expects a common current account surplus of 13 billion dollars for the industrial nations, while the black figures of the Opec countries will drop from 35 billion to 20 billion dollars.

Non-oil-exporting countries other than the major industrial powers will show an increase in the current account deficit from 22 billion dollars in 1977 to 30 billion this year.

According to the IMF, currency reserves rose by 25 per cent last year to 200 billion special drawing rights (one unit = 1.23 dollars); the increase having slowed down in the first five months of 1978 to an average annual rate of 7 per cent.

The growth rate in 1978 is expected to be similar to that of 1977: a mere 3.5 per cent in real terms.

Unemployment rates in most industrial countries in 1977 remained at the extremely high mark they reached in the recession year 1975.

Only the United States was able to reduce unemployment from 9 to 6 per cent owing to a lively growth rate. On the other hand, America had to put up with more inflation in the first months of 1978. *dpa*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 September 1978)

SPD gives full backing to Bonn's tax package

Chancellor Schmidt's speech in the Bundestag debate on the tax package on 14 September evidently greatly impressed his fellow SPD MPs. While only two parliamentarians abstained, the rest of the SPD caucus backed the controversial measure.

The Chancellor's speech reflected his foreign policy concerns, placing Bonn's efforts on tax relief in the context of global efforts to boost the economy.

Said Chancellor Schmidt: "So far, there have been four wars in the Middle East, and no-one can say there won't be a fifth. The Opec cartel became aware of its powerful weapon during the fourth war.

"A fifth war would certainly aggravate balance of payments and exchange rate crises due to rising dependence on oil and would magnify the structural crisis of the world economy. This is evidenced by the heavy pressure exerted on policy makers to impose trade restrictions."

In the eyes of the world, compared with other nations' economic and social standards, the Federal Republic appeared to have been very successful and they asked for the reasons.

"My reply points primarily to the work and the sense of responsibility of the German trade unions and the stability policy pursued by us. The world expects of us to contribute considerably towards overcoming global structural distortions," Herr Schmidt said.

"But proportionate to our success, sentiments like envy and concern also make themselves felt. This is one of the reasons why the hope that the memory of Auschwitz and Oradour would wane abroad will not materialise. When terrorists get killed here or when we have to take action against lawyers because they were accomplices in preparing crimes we are asked questions with which other nations are not confronted."

The Chancellor said German foreign policy would long remain vulnerable on two points — the more so the greater Germany's economic success. One point was Berlin and the other the Nazi crimes in the recent past. The latter also touched a chord among those people in neighbouring countries who were born after the war.

"It is therefore necessary that, on the one hand, we make our conceptual and material contribution in an international

Frankfurter Allgemeine

context and, on the other, that we do not appear too self-assured because of such a contribution," he said.

The concern over the worsening world economy and famine provided the reason and the background for the EEC conference in Bremen and the economic summit in Bonn.

"We played a good role — not because we gave away something but because we demonstrated our interest, our understanding for the interests of others and our willingness to reach a compromise," Herr Schmidt said.

The expectations pinned on the Federal Republic of Germany centred around greater government indebtedness, increased overall demand through deficit spending.

"What we expect of the United States is not only that it should put the world's most important currency in order, but also that it should decide and provide the necessary instruments to do so, meaning that it should reduce oil imports and combat inflation.

"What we demanded was the provision of nuclear fuel in keeping with contracts since we depend on such fuel, a monetary union in Europe and the forgoing of protectionism."

In these areas the governments mutually committed themselves, the Chancellor said.

"We undertook to present to our legislative bodies by this autumn a proposal that would engender up to one additional percentage point of our GNP next year.

"All this was preceded by a tough tug-of-war at the summit and success could not be taken for granted. It was made even more difficult because the public discussion at home did not exactly facilitate the federal government's negotiations."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 September 1978)

EXHIBITIONS

Photokina points way to the foolproof camera

The sculpture of bald-headed Telly Savalas (of Kojak fame) shown at the 15th Photokina exhibition which opened in Cologne on 15 September was not made by an artist but by the first three-dimensional camera.

The subject enters a cubicle containing 12 cameras and projectors, leaving a few minutes later with a replica of his head. For a mere two seconds the came- smallest of wrinkles; then computer-controlled knives go to work carving a sculpture out of a special wax compound.

The question is whether three-dimensional photography will be more successful than stereo photography, considering the price of a 3-D camera — 100,000 dollars.

For the rest, the 1,018 exhibitors from 27 countries are pretty sure of future photographic developments, considering that last year's global turnover was 45

The trend at the exhitition is towards automatisation, ease of operation and colour.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to take a bad photograph, since the photographer has nothing to do but look through the viewfinder and press the button. He is relieved of all decisions. Photography having thus become pure pleasure, the Germans took 70 pictures per second last year, a total of 2.2 billion snaps. Despite the bad summer this year, even more photographs were taken than in 1977. Dr H. G. Kindermann, chairman of the German Photographic Industry Association, employing 45,000, says: "The photo industry will continue to be a growth industry." The new high-speed colour films are role in this. There is no such thing anymore as indequate light. Even a church wedding by candlelight can be photographed without a flash. Colour films of between 27 and 33 DIN mean the end of fair weather photography. Modern electronics have taken over. Aerial or satellite photographs can now be evaluated automatically to provide information about damage to the environment.

Looking over the Berlin Fair: Dr Bernhard von Gersdorf of the city's power company, Economic Affairs Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Berlin mayor Dietrich Stobbe. (Photo: Wolfgang Mrotzkowski)

One of Photokina's stars: a pocket single-lens reflex camera with motor winder. (Photo: dpa)

Visitors to Photokina were shown a satellite map of the German coast in which the sea was automatically coloured blue, shallow waters red, the sandy beach yellow, the countryside green.

Electronics have revolutionised cameras, but due to high wage costs, German companies have been forced to yield market shares to Japan and Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, Germany has developed automated production methods, permitting the manufacture of cameras at competitive prices.

A Stuttgart company again manufactures its own sound movie cameras, having previously commissioned Japanese companies. Even small cameras in the low and medium price range are now equipped with features previously found only in expensive professional models.

The first 35mm camera with fully automatic focus weighs only 375 grammes. This is the last step towards absolute idiot-proofness.

The first box camera appeared on the market 90 years ago. Its modern successor is the pocket camera and every second one of the 3.1 million cameras sold in Germany last year was a pocket model.

Professionals and skilled amateurs no longer look down their noses at these minis, which match standard cameras in features. Some have built-in flashlights and telescopic lenses. The film speed is registered automatically and used in calculating exposure times.

The showpiece is the first pocket camera with a film motor, made by Agfa Gavaert for around DM200.

On pressing the series button, the camera will take a sequence of pictures — one every second.

Another novelty is a fieldglass camera, a pair of binoculars with a built-in pocket camera.

There is also plenty for instant picture fans. These Polaroid-type cameras can now be had with exchangeable lenses and built-in flashes.

The instant movie also had its premiere in Cologne. Following exposure, the 8mm film is put in a special projector and is ready for showing in 90 seconds.

While business with pocket cameras, instant and reflex cameras was good last year, the 8mm sector suffered a setback, probably due to the uncertainty over the future of video cameras.

Two companies are now trying to overcome the problem. From October, 8mm films will be transferable to video tapes. A 30-minute film will cost about DM90.

This means the film can be shown on any TV set. A similar process is soon to be introduced for transparencies.

Some experts maintain that all moving pictures will be taken by video cameras in ten years at the latest.

Laboratory machinery capable of an output of 15,000 colour photographs an hour aroused interest.

The problem of having to order individual pictures from a film has been solved, copies no longer made from negatives but from positives. The machines have a novel filter which corrects mistakes made by the photographer.

Horst Zimmermann

(Münchner Merkur, 16 September 1978)

Berlin fair shows off industrial vitality

It's like the good old days: the German Industrial Fair, opened in Berlin by Economic Affairs Minister Graf Lambsdorff on 16 September has more exhibitors, a central theme — rehabilitation of old housing — and many events worth attending.

The event cannot turn Berlin into the hub of the Federal Republic of Germany but it does underscore the importance of the city as a major German industrial and cultural centre.

The fair also shows how much can be done from Berlin. Berlin's fairgrounds have contributed greatly to retaining the city's reputation as a business Centre.

The industrial fair reflects Berlin's importance as an industrial site. Unfortunately, it must be said that many major West German industrial corporations have only put in guest appearances in Berlin.

Berlin certainly appreciates the commitment on behalf of the city by German industry, but Berliners also know that more will have to be done if the city's reputation as a business centre.

Compared with West German urban areas, many jobs have been lost in Berlin. To make matters worse, the city has suffered from a dangerous investment gap. The two pillars of the city's economy have thus become less sturdy.

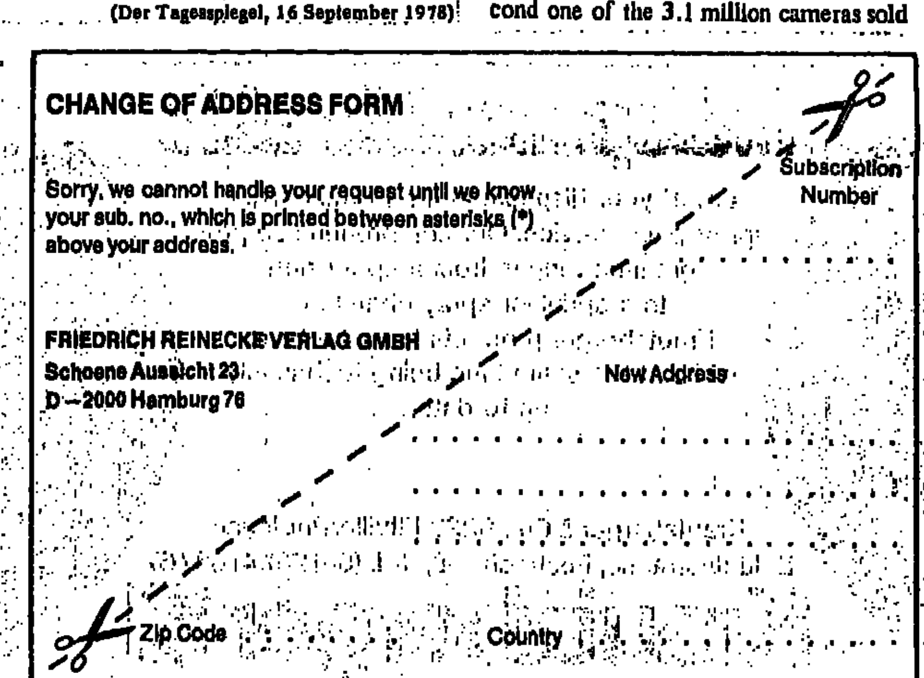
Major changes are called for, and the Senate, business and the citizens will have to realise that most of the effort will have to come from Berlin itself. The fair organisers once pointed out that "activities in our city must be measured by their economic relevance and commercial effectiveness."

West Berlin's trade fairs are to a large extent already meeting these criteria.

In its new form, the industrial fair has also proved that it was right to hold the event despite economic setbacks.

Apart from its many other functions, the fair could one day become a demonstration of Berlin's industrial performance which would show West German business that the city is not only worth a visit but a more permanent stay.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 September 1978)



■ CLIMATE

The Ice Age cometh again: what the experts say

Summer last year was not too good, and this summer, apart from a handful of warm, sunny days in June and August, was a rain-soaked disaster, at least in North Germany.

Are we on the brink of some far-reaching change in weather conditions, at the onset of some precursor of a new Ice Age?

Meteorologists in Hamburg and Berlin say this summer was not much different from the average, and they can quote statistics to prove it.

Yet even they admit it was a little on the chilly side, especially in North Germany, although summer weather here does tend to be in the unpredictable, rain-stopped-play mould.

The summers of 1975 and 1976 were glorious, so the man in the street is understandably disconcerted.

Weather prospects for the remainder of summer can be forecast with reasonable accuracy at the end of June from the seasonal performance of recurring features on the weather chart.

One such feature is the ridge of high pressure over the Azores, where it helps to maintain a subtropical climate all the year round.

When this high pressure zone teams up with another over Scandinavia or

Hamburger Abendblatt

continental Russia, the likelihood is that Germany will have a relatively sunny summer.

... why the two ridges join forces one summer and not the next.

But when they do, this is what happens: troughs of low pressure that usually head from Iceland and Scotland in the direction of Central Europe are diverted north towards Finland.

This is what happened in 1975 and 1976, whereas in 1978 the ridge of high pressure over the Azores lamentably failed to head north.

So cold air from the north retained the upper hand in the Atlantic waters where weather in Western Europe is decided, and the troughs of low pressure prevailed.

Views differ as to whether an all-round change in climate is under way. Scientific opinion is divided.

Some scientists forecast an imminent Ice Age, others predict the exact opposite: higher temperatures all over the world with unforeseeable consequences.

Ice Age theorists base their claim on the following observations: over the past 30 years average temperatures in the Arctic have fallen five degrees or so. Since 1940 the area under ice and snow has increased by about 12 per cent.

North Atlantic water is roughly half a degree chillier and a drastic increase in the number of icebergs in the North Atlantic has been recorded, ... further south than in the past, with some not melting until reaching the latitude of, say, New York or Lisbon.

Does this mean the advent of a new Ice Age? It is hard to say. Some scientists think it is mere speculation.

The difference in temperature between Arctic and subtropical zones certainly seems to have increased. In the subtropics temperatures have remained fairly constant, possibly increasing marginally.

The influx of warm air from southern latitudes is being diverted north by the earth's rotation, while the troughs of low pressure that gather over the North Atlantic are growing more marked as a result of the widening temperature gap, or so Hamburg meteorologists say.

Other scientists reckon we are in for a dangerous hothouse effect in the decades ahead. Climatologists at a Berlin conference claimed that average atmospheric temperatures would increase by between two and four degrees centigrade between now and 2050.

Carbon dioxide is the chief culprit, they say. It is generated by burning fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, and allows short-wave solar radiation through to the surface of the earth but prevents heat transfer from earth into space.

A hothouse effect is the result, and Wallace S. Broecker of Columbia University, New York, estimates that in 1970 some 242 billion tons of carbon dioxide were released into the atmosphere.

By 2010 the amount will have increased to about 930 billion tons, and the heat accumulated could have catastrophic climatic ..., the polar icecaps melt, we are in for almighty floods, scientists fear.

But the unknown factors remain

But despite scientific advance, there is still a great deal of guesswork in weather forecasting, especially long range. Too many unknown factors remain.

Starting next year, the EEC Commission in Brussels is to invest DM20m in a major research programme to find out why the weather has fluctuated so wildly in recent years.

Particular importance will be attached to finding out whether environmental influences have been in any way responsible.

Rainer Posskel

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 September 1978)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Unveiled: an engine that's not a chip off the old block

Carpenter and furniture manufacturer Heinrich Stallkamp, 45, and artist and designer Günter Osterburg, 33, both from Osnabrück, claim to have a surprise for motor manufacturers all over the world.

In three years' research and development they seem to have pulled off an automotive coup of fairytale proportions without spending a pfennig in public money.

DIE WELT

Since the 1973 oil crisis, motor manufacturers all over the world have been ... with minimum pollution and fuel consumption.

Governments everywhere, including the Bonn Research Ministry, have spent fortunes on research projects to reduce fuel consumption and atmospheric pollution on the roads.

What decided a carpenter and a painter to compete with motor manufacturers and their richly-endowed research divisions? "Curiosity is what kept us going," they say.

The going was anything but smooth. Many times they almost called it a day. But they are happy to have persevered.

Stallkamp and Osterburg are convinced that their engine has a fair chance of being an alternative to conventional internal combustion and diesel engines.

They call it the OS for the initial letters of their surnames and for their home town Osnabrück.

It is based on a closed circuit similar to that of the Stirling engine with which many manufacturers are experimenting. Like the steam engine, the Stirling engine relies on external combustion.

Air is heated outside the cylinder and fed in to power the pistons. The OS version cuts both construction cost and engine size.

The Osnabrück outsiders have come up with a Tom Thumb of an engine which, they say, could power bicycles and wheelchairs and run on all known liquid fuels.

It runs smoothly and quietly and burns cleanly. Parts subject to wear adjust automatically, so the engine not only requires less maintenance, it also has a long life.

The two inventors have applied for 11 patents and will be seeking a further three.

And they are serious about their engine running on any fuel. It runs on sawdust and woodchips at their furniture factory, where it generates power and heat.

In stationary use it has the edge over other engine designs in utilising process heat from the coolant and exhaust fumes.

While they were at it the two inventors also designed a diesel version that could be used to power motor vehicles "Give us another six months and the prototype will be ready," they say.

Heinz Heck

(Die Welt, 16 September 1978)

Data abuse

Continued from page 4

linked with each other, thus increasing the amount of information.

Data banks are extremely useful in certain areas such as police work or medicine. But it is impossible to separate their advantages from the disadvantages. In the case of the environment, we must develop an awareness of the dangers. For the start, we must be cautious and sparing in revealing personal information and not take the passing on of this information without protest.

Protection from abuse must be improved – and this includes the right to see what has been stored about us, all the way to claiming compensation for abuse, even if perpetrated by the government.

The citizen is only powerless if he permits himself to be abused.

Bernd Nellessen

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1978)

The man who began the space race

Missile and aerospace pioneer Rudolf Nebel died in Düsseldorf at 84 on 18 September. He set up the world's first rocket launching pad in Reinickendorf, Berlin, in September 1930.

The liquid-fuel rockets he developed in Berlin were the predecessors of today's space rockets. One of his staff was a young student, Wernher von Braun.

During World War Two Braun developed the V 1 and V 2 rockets at Peenemünde on the Baltic. After the war he worked in the United States, improving on ideas originated by Rudolf Nebel and Hermann Oberth.

Braun went on to head space rocket development with Nasa, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

During the war Rudolf Nebel developed a multiple rocket launcher which prompted the Soviet Union to introduce the Stalin Organ as a counter-weapon.

The German rocket launcher was known as the Nebelwerfer, or fog thrower. Was it named after him? He was adamant it was not.

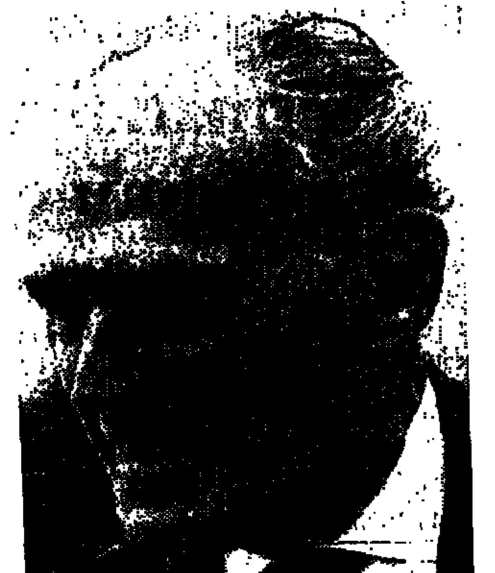
During World War One, he claimed during a post-war controversy, he had considered mounting rockets under the fuselage of military aircraft. But the powder-fuelled rockets of World War Two were named after the fog they raised, not after him.

In 1965 he was awarded the Grand Cross of the Federal Order of Merit for his work. A school and a street are named after him in Weissenburg, Bavaria, his home town.

dpa

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 September 1978)

Rudolf Nebel: set up world's first rocket pad. (Photo: dpa)



Willy Messerschmitt: pioneer of the skies. (Photo: Archiv)

Death of air pioneer Messerschmitt

Aviation pioneer Professor Willy Messerschmitt died in a Munich hospital after surgery on 15 September aged 80. He built the first modern commercial airliner and the first mass-produced jet.

Professor Messerschmitt was born in Frankfurt on 26 June 1898 and set up a company of his own in Bamberg, while still a 25-year-old student. In 1926 he built the M 18, his first all-metal plane, in Bamberg.

A year later he was technical director of Bayerische Flugzeugwerke, predecessor of the Messerschmitt AG, and designer of the M 19, the first lightweight aircraft capable of carrying a payload in excess of its own weight.

Messerschmitt later manufactured the longest-ever run of fighters: 35,000 Me 109s. For years the Me 109 was the standard fighter flown by the Luftwaffe and a number of other air forces.

Its successor, the Me 209, set up a world speed record of 755 km/h (472mph), not exceeded by a piston-engined aircraft for 30 years.

That was in 1939. Three years later the Me 262 began a new era. It was the first mass-produced jet fighter in the world.

After the war Messerschmitt manufactured seweing machines, bubble cars and all manner of equipment during the period when Germany was not allowed to build aircraft.

But in 1952 he was back in the fray, having re-enlisted as a consultant to aircraft manufacturers in Spain.

dpa

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 September 1978)

■ PERFORMING ARTS

German filmmakers look to young audiences

Following the worldwide success in recent years of films directed specifically at young audiences, the German film industry is now setting its sights on young people.

An eye-opener for the industry has been the success of *Her mit den kleinen Engländerinnen*, *American Graffiti* and its Israeli copy, *Ice on a Stick*, Hark Bohm's *Nordsee ist Mordsee* and *Moritz Lieber Moritz*.

It has taken the German film industry a long time to catch on. For several years now it has mainly been the younger generation who go to the cinema, while their elders satisfy their thirst for films in front of the television screen or are only prepared to suffer the discomforts of the cinema on rare occasions.

With young peoble between 12 and 20 it is different. They still regard going to the cinema as something of an adventure, whereas the television set is no more than an item of furniture to many of them.

Now that international films have begun to react to international needs, they sometimes come across films which reflect their own lives, and not only films specifically dealing with early eroticism and late puberty, conflicts with parents and fun on holiday. The wave of [illegible] films is also ideally suited to the tastes of the young.

A lot of rubbish is being produced to taken advantage of young people's passion for the cinema. Take, for example, the many quickly and cheaply made imitations of *Her mit den kleinen Engländerinnen* with mindless titles such as *Oh lala – die Blonden sind da, Flotte Teens und heiße Jeans* (Groovy Teens and Hot Jeans), *Let's Do It – Die kleinen Englischen Girls* and *Herzflimmern in St. Tropez* (Palpitations in St. Tropez). All these films aim to repeat the success of the original, of which they are only pale imitations.

The trouble is that films such as *Die Kleinen Pariserinnen*, a comparatively sensitive study of puberty by Diane Kury, or Robert Bresson's *The Devil Possibly* risk going under in the flood of bilge on the film market.

On the other hand, Hark Bohm has achieved commercial success with two films about young people which have nothing in common with the tasteless tales of pseudo-free and pseudo-rebellious young people.

Bohm's *Nordsee ist Mordsee* and *Moritz, Lieber Moritz* were obviously the inspiration for *Feuer um Mitternacht* (Fire at Midnight), the latest film by Gustav Ehmck.



Pointing to a new direction for German films: a scene from Gustav Ehmck's *Fire at Midnight*. (Photo: Neue Constantin)

Like Bohm, Ehmck has dealt with the problems of young people in his earlier films, for example in the psychological study *Spur eines Mädchens* (Trace of a Girl) and his film on prostitution *Die Spalte* (The Cleft). He then went on to film Preussler's *Räuber Hotzenplotz*, which starred Gert Fröbe and was a commercial success.

Fire at Midnight, based on a novel by Roy Lornsen, has a lot in common thematically with *Moritz, Lieber Moritz*, the story of a boy for whom the cracks in the adult world which once seemed so appealing begin to appear when his father hangs himself.

The boy sets out on a vendetta against the man he blames for his father's suicide, a moneylender. He is forced to acept that the ideal he has built up of his father does not conform to reality.

Markus does not start the fire in which the moneylender is killed, but he does threaten his unlikeable neighbour. Perhaps he would one day have been capable of carrying out his threat.

The end shows a confused hero who has to go through a tough process of learning when confronted for the first time with the possible consequences of his prejudices.

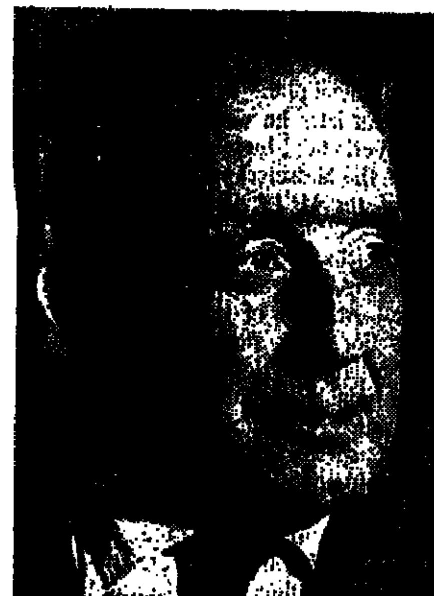
This is interesting and even spectacular subject matter, a real alternative to the erotic little English girls with their hot jeans and their palpitating hearts – even though Ehmck has some difficulties with the film's narrative structure and his psychogram of a teenage boy is sometimes rather naive.

Feuer um Mitternacht at least points to a direction in which German films can now go away from the stifling embrace of the film subsidy award committees and back to a young audience that expects from the cinema an experience it cannot find in any other medium.

Eckhart Schmidt

(Deutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1978)

O. E. Hasse: a presence to the last call



Stage and film actor O. E. Hasse: never lost his cutting voice and piercing look. (Photo: Interpress)

Stage and film actor O.E. Hasse died in a Berlin hospital recently exactly two months after his 75th birthday. Although his last appearance on the stage was as professor of gynaecology *Dr Hiob Pretorius* in Curt Goetz's comedy of that name, his face and manner were more suited to serious roles.

Hasse had been suffering from a lung disease for the last four years but he was so full of life that this at most reduced his mobility on stage. It could not affect his cutting voice or his piercing look.

Most cinema fans since the war will remember Hasse for his part as the brave and resolute admiral in *Canaris*, executed by the Nazis as a resistance fighter in Flossenburg concentration camp. Hasse was far from being at the beck and call of the Nazis as an actor, though his striking profile did appear in such spectacles of heroism as *Kreuzer Emden* (1932 and *Stukas* (1941).

Hasse acted in over 50 films but never abandoned the theatre. Theatregoers will always remember his performance as Harras in *The Devil's General* and as Churchill in Rolf Hochhuth's *Soldiers*.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 17 September 1978)

Winter's Tale warms audience hearts

The Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg and director Peter Zadek have fulfilled a wish of the German theatre public by putting on their version of Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, at enormous cost in time and money.

The famous German theatre critic Alfred Kerr described *The Winter's Tale* as an "immortal delight" because its motifs run so counter to reason and its action defies all the laws of logic. Shakespeare takes great liberties with the laws of time and space. He is interested in the consequences of an overpowering feeling and the creation of a happy ending by means of an amazing combination of events. It is a fairy tale from beginning to end.

Peter Zadek did not sit down at his desk and work out how to tackle this tale on the stage. He did not look for a theoretical concept to impose on the play; he did not argue, he acted. He spent months working and rehearsing the play with his troupe of actors, trying out various interpretations.

His aim was not to make Shakespeare comprehensible but to make his work this time tangible, visible, audible. The result: not the wild, raging Zadek circus in which the text is only the pretext for his own artificial and increasingly uncontrolled activities.

Zadek's version of *The Winter's Tale* is a five-hour theatrical adventure in which ideas overflow naturally and comically, always serving the purpose of carrying forward the plot and remaining true to the text.

Zadek does not do violence to Shakespeare's original, he transforms his language into clear actions on the stage.

This begins with meticulous speech direction. Leontes, played by Ulrich Wildgruber, has to declaim in a false tone from the start, droning emptily, constantly breaking off, often talking to the audience, every sentence questioned, a pretext, a lie, mere words.

The backwoodsmen of Bohemia suddenly turn up in Sicily and speak their sentences like excited schoolboys, the poverty of the provincials evident from their manner of speaking. The old and the young shepherd (Klaus Steiger and Christa Berndl) chat away in South German dialects, open and honest, loyal but simple.

Only those who are without guilt

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Director Peter Zadek's *Winter's Tale* in Hamburg: a five-hour theatrical adventure (Photo: Gisela Scheidler)

■ CULTURE

An arbiter of literary elegance turns 70

Hellmut Jaesrich, doyen of German literary critics, recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

Whenever critics and reporters desperately need information or anecdotes about French or Anglo-American literary figures, their older colleagues often advise them to "ask Jaesrich."

Whenever there is a difference of opinion about a translation or a problem of style and no agreement can be reached, someone usually suggests: "Let Jaesrich decide."

For many years Hellmut Jaesrich has been the arbiter of elegance among German critics. His fine sense of language, his immense reading, his gentle humour and his talent for listening carefully have helped to bring him to this position of pre-eminence, something he never sought.

Jaesrich, born in Berlin, was one of the select band of pupils taught by the famous but difficult French scholar Ernst Curtius. Gustav Rene Hocke, the historian Hübinger and the Harvard professor of Romance languages Herbert Dieckmann were also Curtius pupils.

These men are still strongly aware of the exclusiveness of their academic background, but in the case of Jaesrich this awareness is softened by a good deal of bonhomie and his Berlin wit, evident in his essays and reviews.

Jaesrich struggled through the years of the Third Reich, earning money by doing translations. His time came in the early post-war years when talented young journalists were given the chance to show their mettle. He first made a name for himself in the magazine *Sie*, edited by Heinz Ullstein and Helmut Kindler.

Then he joined forces with the American Melvin Lasky and founded *Monat*, which soon became the best, most versatile and interesting periodical in Germany.

Monat opened the doors to the outside world which had been kept closed so long. W.H. Auden, T.S. Eliot and Tennessee Williams (in Jaesrich's translation) were introduced to German readers, as well as the work of Sartre, Camus, Aron, Koestler and Spender.

Monat took a clear stand against the dictatorship being set up in the eastern part of the city. Writers who fled from the GDR were welcomed by Lasky and Jaesrich and given oportunities to discuss and publish their work, to establish contacts and to get to know the culture that had until then remained closed to them.



Hellmut Jaesrich, doyen of German literary critics: gratitudes from writers. (Photo: Jochen Lampe)

Jaesrich later went to America as a professor of comparative literature. He has been a member of the review department of *Die Welt* since 1974. Here he has passed on the benefit of his experience to younger colleagues and ensured the continuity of literary tradition.

His judgment as a literary critic and reviewer is not so much feared as respected, because few others have the gift of saying even critical things with charm and humanity. He can be assured of the gratitude of the writers whose work he has reviewed.

Günter Zehm

(Die Welt, 16 September 1978)

The friends of Stendahl get together again

Seventy scholars from Europe and overseas took part in Brunswick in a conference on the French novelist Stendhal (1783–1842), whose real name was Henry Beyle.

In *Beyond Good and Evil*, the German philosopher Nietzsche described Stendhal as "a strange epicurean and question-mark man." Stendhal hated everything petit bourgeois and conventional and was never at peace with himself.

The scholars who took part in the conference are members of the Society of Friends of Stendhal, which has its headquarters in Grenoble, the town of the writer's birth.

Hans Mattauch, professor of Romance languages at Brunswick Technical University, said at the end of the conference that there was still a long way to go in research on Stendhal. No definitive work had been written on his influence in Germany, on how he responded to German culture and on German influences on his work.

Stendhal, who named himself after a town in the Altmark, had close connections with Germany. His long stays east of the Rhine, particularly after the fall of Prussia from 1806 to 1808, when he was a member of the French military government in Brunswick, decisively stamped his view of the world and is reflected in his literary work.

Stendhal's stay in the city was the main reason why Brunswick was chosen as the conference centre. Here he wrote his *Brunswick Diaries*. The conference continued the discussion on Stendhal and Germany started at the Berlin Stendhal conference three years ago.

The main topics of the 22 talks were Stendhal's view of Germany, his relation to contemporary German literature and the later reception of his work in this country.

President Professor Victor del Litto, president of the society, said: "Without Germany, Henry Beyle would never have become Stendhal, and not only in name."

During his time in Brunswick, Stendhal travelled around the area, visited a mine in the Harz mountains, climbed the Brocken and mixed with the local aristocracy. His literary work, generally regarded as a forerunner of realism, was more or less ignored during his own lifetime. He was not discovered until 50 years later, by Nietzsche and the French historian and philosopher Hippolyte Taine.

Gerd Gröne

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 September 1978)

Understanding mysticism through religious art

The German Conference of Catholics, which ended on 17 September in Freiburg, held an exhibition on mysticism, displaying objects from the upper Rhine and neightbouring areas.

Once there was nothing unusual about people having second sight. It was the done thing to have had visions or similar experiences. Before this was possible, the would-be visionary had to go through a rigorous ascetic training (beds of nails, all night vigils, fasting). Thus purified, all that was needed was illumination and nothing stood in the way of the union of the human soul with God, the so-called *Unio mystica*.

The visual arts responded to these religious needs. Devotional pictures were painted, the contemplation of which was meant to accelerate the attainment of a state of illumination and religious ecstasy.

The largest room in the Freiburg Augustiner Museum contains devotional pictures because these pictures best help us "understand the period of mysticism as an epoch of Western piety." The pictures convey a better impression of the age of mysticism than the other exhibits from the years 1280 to 1340 – book and glass painting and seals, for example (extremely important in political and legal transactions). These often have interesting religious motifs but have little to do with spontaneous religious experience.

The exhibition's choice of area is quite sensible and legitimate when we consider the ideological influence of Eckart, Tauler and Seuse in the Strasbourg-Basle-Constance triangle. To apply the same limits to the museum, church and library possessions today is regrettable. It means that there is nothing with which to compare the beautiful and important Christ and John group from Sigmaringen.

Still the exhibits give a good and exact impression of the function of devotional pictures. The range of expressions is from still, controlled grief to desperate suffering in the Pieta representations.

The paintings of Christ carrying the cross or on the cross were those which most readily brought about states of ecstatic suffering because of the blunt realism of the depiction.

At the Schwarzes Kloster of the Freiburg City Gallery an exhibition called The Cross is being held. The organiser, the German Society of Christian Art, called upon artists to "make the cross the central point of our redemption."

The result is ambivalent. Modern religious art still has difficulty freeing itself from the traditional language of form. There is no way of reproducing the effectiveness of a Roman face of Christ in the 20th century without being guilty of plagiarism. Grünewald drew the splayed, cramped hands of Christ on the cross about 450 years ago.

This does not apply to Gisela Fichner, however, who, deriving her inspiration from folk art, has carved wooden figures of simple beauty.

Religious art becomes challenging and even exciting when it passes beyond traditional gestures, as Rene Acht does with his cruxifixion done in wild, free-moving brush-strokes.

Wolfgang Minaty

(Die Welt, 13 September 1978)

The Virgin and Son enthroned: an exhibit in the Freiburg Augustiner Museum exhibition of religious works. (Photo: Katalog)

Continued from page 10

who are pure and good, speak perfectly: the wrongfully accused Hermione (Rosel Zech), the fresh and beautiful Perdita (Ilse Ritter), her rejected daughter, the Prince of Bohemia who is so in love with her and the loyal, honest servants.

Daniel Spoerri's stage sets are mannered and bizarre and the costumes seem to have been designed from paintings by old masters. Zadek introduces a number of brilliant ideas and superb scenes. The most striking of these is that Bohemia's inhospitable wilderness is covered in a layer of slime. This slippery stuff forces the actors, who never descend into slapstick, to be quick on their toes, to display their acrobatic skill. Their precisely coordinated movements acquire a kind of cautious gracefulness as a result.

Zadek's version of *The Winter's Tale* lasts five hours, during which time I did not once think of the cramped conditions or hard seats. The production constantly came up with new ideas.

Exhausted by so many impressions, all one can do is record that in this version a fairy tale becomes reality. The applause at the end went on and on.

Christoph Munk

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 September 1978)

■ MEDICINE

Bonn acts to remove transplant hurdles

The Bonn government has put forward a draft Bill to clarify the position on the transplantation of the organs of deceased people. The Bill enables the citizen to have his objection to the removal of organs entered into his identity card and this will be legally binding on doctors in the case of death. If the deceased is not carrying an identity card, no removal of organs will be permitted.

Transplants of human organs, especially kidneys, livers and hearts, are no longer considered surgical feats and a new law now before the Bonn Cabinet is to eliminate the legal obstacles hampering transplants.

Despite immunological rejections, transplants can prolong life and relieve suffering. This applies particularly to kidney replacements.

Some 25,000 kidneys have been transplanted all over the world in the past 20 years. The survival chances of the recipients have meanwhile improved dramatically: 75 per cent of transplanted kidneys are still functioning two years after surgery.

Despite these successes, Kidney transplants have not yet gained a firm foothold in West Germany. Although Germany has teams of internationally-recognised transplant experts, the number of operations of this kind is less than 400 a year. It should be at least 1,000, even without the necessity to catch up on neglected cases. This would mean 2,000 to 3,000 operations a year.

In other words, the number of kidney transplants in Germany is far below the international average. While Finland carries out 22 transplants per million inhabitants, topping the list, the ratio in Germany is at best 7 per million.

As a result, only 10 per cent of suitable patients with chronic kidney ailments receive transplants. In Finland this figure is 70 per cent and in Great Britain 34 per cent.

On the other hand, Germany is better equipped to handle dialysis with artificial kidneys. but this method is in no way superior to transplants — neither socially nor medically.

Dialysis is also considerably more expensive. Assuming that patients survive transplants for five years and that the operation costs DM40,000, the saving would be DM500,000 over five years.

At present, dialysis for about 7,000 chronic kidney disease cases costs about DM500 million a year.

It has been argued that the lack of interest by surgeons in kidney transplants is due to legal uncertainties in obtaining the organs, which must be removed immediately after death.

And there has been no clear legal provision, though doctors have always successfully made use of laws governing emergencies. The new transplant law, drafted over the past few years by a joint committee of representatives of the federal government and the Länder and now tabled by the Bonn Cabinet is to remove the legal barriers hampering transplants.

But the envisaged law, which would permit a doctor to remove an organ if the deceased has not expressly registered his objection, must be rejected, not only for legal and moral reasons but also due to practical considerations.

The law cannot eliminate the decisive organisational difficulties. Furthermore, the "no objection" solution reverses all traditional legal principles, which are based on specific approval. It also entails a social responsibility by the individual towards society which could easily lead to a further curtailment of individual rights.

But even the present solution in no way ensures that the necessary organs — primarily corneas, apart from kidneys — will be removed from suitable donors.

This is due to the fact that doctors treating potential donors, mostly accident victims, are usually not interested in removing organs. Such an operation (including the rather complicated establishing of brain death) requires a great deal of work without adequate compensation. This could change if removal of organs received a reward commensurate to the work involved. It is also necessary to establish close cooperation between transplant teams and nearby hospitals.



A doctor adjusts a mobile ultrasonic cardiograph machine called Echopan developed by Siemens. In recent years the use of ultrasonic waves has opened up new diagnostic possibilities, particularly for heart complaints. Sound impulses radiated into the body are reflected by tissue surfaces and the echoes appear on a screen, showing both the movement pattern and the structure of the heart. The method has many advantages: it requires no surgery, is painless, and can be repeated as often as desired without risk. Siemen's mobile unit provides quick results without moving the patient.

(Photo: Siemens)

In the long run, the medical situation will only improve if additional teams of skilled transplant surgeons can be formed.

But the future of kidney transplants hinges not only on greater efforts by doctors but also on the willingness of people to donate organs. Every citizen should know that donating an organ can help people even if their lives are not in immediate danger, as in the case of those with chronic kidney diseases. This would require a major information campaign.

The removal of organs without previously informing the next-of-kin must be rejected on ethical grounds — especially by physicians who do not know the wish of the deceased.

Scandinavian experience shows that adequate legislation does not have to hamper transplants, provided it is tactfully drafted.

There is ample willingness to donate organs, a willingness which must be activated and put to use.

But a law which, as in this country, creates "state corpses" which can be cannibalised without consent could induce more people to object than is generally believed.

Rainer Flöhl

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 September 1978)

Orthopaedists take on new importance

The 65th national congress of the German Society for Orthopaedy and Rheumatology, at which close to half of Germany's 2,187 orthopaedists heard about 130 papers, indicates the importance orthopaedy is taking on in the field of social medicine.

The chairman of the society, Dr Ernst Rausch, told the Munich meeting that the fact that the clubfoot shoe had virtually disappeared and that ever fewer rheumatism sufferers had to spend the waning years of their lives in wheelchairs was largely due to the achievements of orthopaedy.

By introducing additional consultation hours for children, Germany's orthopaedists were also making an all-out effort at early diagnosis of hip and foot damage to prevent permanent disability through timely treatment.

Participants at the congress bemoaned the fact that, unlike the GDR and Poland, orthopaedic checkups for children were not part of general prophylactic examinations. The main obstacle was the fear of excessive exposure to X-rays.

This branch of medicine has achieved its most spectacular successes in the past three decades in the field of joint replacements by surgery.

Professor A.N. Witt of Munich drew attention to a side effect of this progress. "Many patients wrongly believe that everything can be repaired today and that every joint can be replaced by an artificial one," he said.

To correct this misunderstanding it was necessary for doctors to spell it out to their patients. This called for mutual trust.

"If this trust cannot be established, the patient must find another doctor. Only thus can a satisfactory patient-doctor relationship be established," said Professor Witt.

Artificial joints, especially hip joints, are still a problem due to possible immunological reaction, chafing and loosening of the prosthesis shafts in bones.

The first day of the congress was devoted to the possibilities and limits of prosthesis replacement. Of particular interest was a paper by Professor Heinz Mittelmeier (Homburg/Saar) on achievements in anchoring prostheses without cement. The dream goal of artificial joint surgery seems close to coming true.

Twenty-two years ago, Professor Mittelmeier suggested a solution to the anchoring problem without cement by means of an increased surface of the prosthesis shafts.

Five years ago, he and Professor Günter Harms, following experiments with animals, began clinical trials of this new surgical concept. Ceramic prostheses, without the use of cement, have been undergoing trials since October 1974.

Meanwhile, 460 of these prostheses were implanted at the Orthopaedic University Clinic, Homburg, by 31 August 1978 — 232 without and 222 with cement.

The prosthesis shaft, too, has been improved too, resulting in greater chafe resistance and the elimination of cement problems with attendant loosening.

Professor Mittelmeier said he considered the new method particularly suitble for people under 60.

This gives rise to the hope that young people will no longer be the step-children of artificial hip joint surgery.

Werner Thumshirn

(Münchner Merkur, 7 September 1978)

Congress puts spotlight on fungal cases

The 12th international congress on microbiology in Munich has devoted a special symposium to fungal diseases, for unknown reasons on the increase in the past few years.

Most of these mycoses occur on the skin and mucuous membranes and can therefore be treated locally. A number of drugs for the treatment of mycoses have been developed in the past few years.

Deeper seated organ mycoses, on the other hand, are more difficult to treat. Particularly dangerous are mycoses caused by yeast-like fungi such as the various candida species. One of these fungi attacks primarily the intestines. Pregnant women have their genitals attacked by this fungus.

Nurses and doctors in hospitals are often affected, according to Professor Heinz Seeliger of the Institute for Hygiene and Microbiology of the University of Würzburg.

Frequently the infection is passed on from the pregnant woman to the baby. Premature births are particular risk cases, according to research in the GDR. This species of fungi attacks not only the body orifices but can also be transmitted through hospital appliances and the clothing of the medical staff following contact with patients.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 11 September 1978)

■ SOCIETY

Law changes to prevent fleecing of lonely

The loneliness business is flourishing in West Germany. Miss B, for instance, had paid DM4,000 before she learned that her fairytale prince was a jobless miner riding a bicycle.

A dream husband, advertised as an industrialist's son, turned out to be an employee with four children at loggerheads with his father, the industrialist.

Lawmakers have now embarked on an all-out campaign to put an end to irresponsible practices by marriage bureaus.

Thousands of people anxious to get married get caught. The longed-for happiness fails to materialise, but the bill must be paid.

Due to a loophole in the law, people young or old, rich or poor, handsome or ugly, suffer severe losses at the hands of shady matchmakers. Because payment for matchmaking cannot be claimed in court, marriage bureaus demand payment in advance.

An amendment to the relevant law, now tabled by the Bonn Ministry of Justice, provides for matchmaking fees to be claimable in court and for deposits to be limited.

Contracts between matchmakers and customers are to be revocable. It is hoped in Bonn that the new law will provide better protection for marriage bureau customers.

At present, the citizen enjoys no protection at all, leading to disaster for many lonely people.

There is, for instance, the white-collar worker who read an ad in which an attractive 23-year old girl was longing for love.

He replied and a few days later a representative of the marriage bureau knocked on his door to say that that girl had just married but that the bureau had hundreds of other attractive girls "in stock."

To prove this, the agent showed a huge catalogue of colour photographs and induced the candidate to make a down payment of DM800 and sign a contract.

The unwary customer is now the member of an eligibility group and is supposed to receive a regular mailing of addresses and photographs. He is told that he can get out of his contract any time.

But the contracts frequently say that the fee is payable in full regardless whether the deal leads to a marriage or not.

Those who find themselves unable to pay are offered a bank loan — a particularly vicious practice because if the client is dissatisfied with the services of the bureau he can cancel his contract but not his agreement with the bank. The instalment payments go on.

The North Rhine-Westphalia Consumer Association in Düsseldorf has many cases on record where a marriage bureau was paid more than DM3,500 and the client had to pay DM1,600 in interest to the bank on top of the original amount.

If a client withdraws from the contract only a few days after signing it, he receives a refund of only DM900. The DM4,000 down payment is forfeited without any services being provided.

On these down payments, the Consumer Association draws attention to a recent ruling by a Nuremberg court that matchmakers are not entitled to payment unless they are successful.

The ruling also stresses that payments not dependent on success cannot be stipulated in standard contracts.

A Hamburg court recently ruled that a Hamburg marriage bureau must change the wording of its contracts.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 September 1978)

New interest in family history

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Interest in genealogy is rising steadily in Germany, due to greater interest in German history, the chairman of the work group of genealogical societies, Armin Freiherr von Öfele, told the 30th congress of German genealogists in Kiel on 10 September.

The trend became obvious at the successful Hohenstauffen exhibition in Stuttgart and the Caspar David Friedrich display in Hamburg.

The TV series Roots also had a positive effect on the work of German genealogists, she said.

Genealogy is an old discipline, but until the French Recolution it involved only research into the backgrounds of the nobility. At that time genealogy was a compulsory subject in German secondary schools. In the 19th century, attention focussed on the bourgeoisie.

Germany's oldest genealogical society *Der Herold* (Herald), founded in Berlin in 1869, concentrates on heraldy. Other genealogists deal primarily with seals; flags and medals.

In the Nazi era, genealogy was pressed into service for the purpose of racial discrimination, which Herr von Öfele termed a perversion of the science.

Today genealogy is no longer mere research into family trees but tries to delve into the way of life of our forebears, shedding light on history.

According to Herr von Öfele, there are between four and five thousand organised genealogists in Germany, belonging to 50 different associations. They come from all social strata, but the interest is particularly great among the middle classes.

Though blue-collar workers are underrepresented, their interest is rising steadily, along with that of young people.

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 September 1978)

Germans writing more and reading less

Germans write more letters, read less and commit more crimes says the 1978 edition of the Statistical Yearbook.

Despite the convenience of telephones, Germans are still great letter writers. They wrote as many letters last year as they made local phone calls, eleven million.

Yet it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a mailbox or a post office. The number of mailboxes dropped to 108,295 in 1976 and of post offices to 20,576 — 744 less than in 1975.

Little has remained of the Germans' obsession with reading. Book production reached a record low with 46,763 new titles in 1976 — 3,114 less than in 1975.

As a result, the number of libraries has also fallen, 67 closing down in 1976, leaving 18,867.

The desire for learning, however, remains undiminished: 197,471 Germans graduated from high school in 1977 — 14,310 more than in 1976. (restricted enrolment).

The *numerus clausus* has had its effect on the subjects chosen. The number of undecided high school graduates is rising constantly, 33,449 in 1977, 11,000 more than 1976.

Most of those who know what they want to study intend to go in for engineering (32,556), economics and or sociology (29,762) and languages or the humanities (24,139).

Few want to teach physical education (3,498), while 23,225 want to become teachers despite the constant decrease in the number of schools and pupils.

In 1976, there were still 38,977 schools and universities in this country, dropping to 38,691 in 1977, with a total of 13,241,159 students (1976: 13,356,229).

An interesting phenomenon is that the number of teachers increased at school whoses numbers diminished.

In 1977, only 9,983,934 (1976: 10,108,539) pupils attended schools offering a general education. The number of teachers in the same sector rose from 446,095 to 455,881.

More teachers with less students means more leisure time.

Enthusiasm for sport remained undiminished in 1977. Membership of the German Sports Association rose by 692,269 in 1977 to a record 12,445,950 members.

The yearbook confirms that Germans are an active lot, and with some activities the much-feared consequences are diminishing. Thus, for instance, the number of venereal disease cases dropped by 4,069 in 1977 despite the sex wave and now stands at 63,248.

Ailments like tuberculosis (74,598), meningitis (5,253) and polio (25) also diminished in 1977.

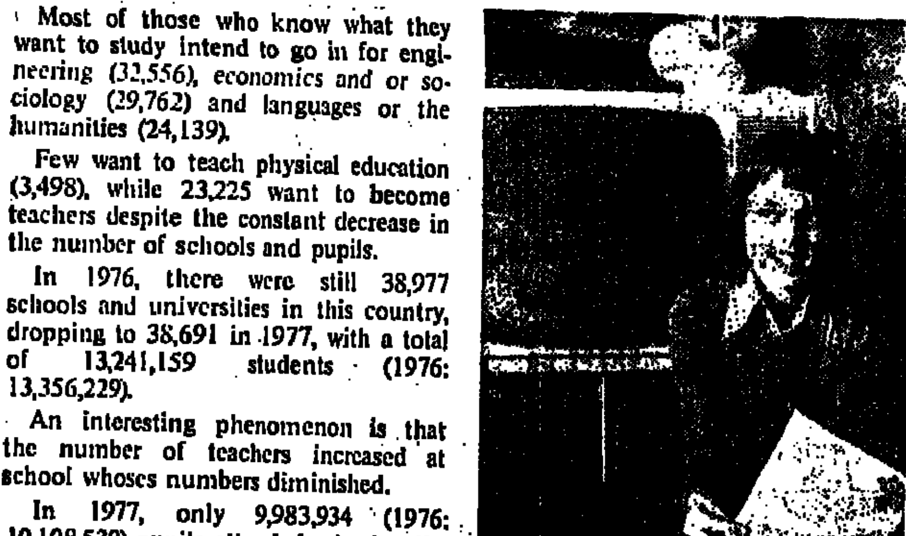
But the love of litigation remains undiminished, rising from 924,413 cases in 1976 to 983,764 last year.

Never before have as many people run foul of the law as an encore: 34,803. The number of people sentenced for crimes rose to 699,339. Two additional prisons had to be built, bringing the total to 170.

The increase in crimes was particularly conspicuous in Schleswig-Holstein (up 5,000), Lower Saxony (up 9,300) and Bremen (up 3,000). Only in Hamburg and in Baden-Württemberg did the crime rate go down. *Peter Brinkmann*

(Die Welt, 2 September 1978)

Schoolgirl's protest over TV news gets results



Ulrike Knospe, schoolgirl who felt excluded from the news.
(Photo: G. Möllinghoff)

The main evening evening newscast on German television on 7 September caused consternation, wry smiles and disbelief among viewers.

Instead of the usual "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen," the newscaster addressed the audience with "Good evening, dear children and good evening to the sick neighbour as well."

He explained this departure by saying that a 12-year-old girl had written to ask that the news be addressed not only to ladies and gentlemen. Children, too, were interested in the news.

The newsreader showed the letter and announced that in future the audience will be greeted with a simple "Good day" or "Good evening" so that no-one should feel discriminated against.

Immediately after the broadcast, the telephone started ringing at the home of the disgruntled 12-year-old, Ulrike Knospe. Her friends and complete strangers asked whether what they had just heard was true. One caller wanted to know whether the whole thing was a coded terrorist message.

The first phone call surprised the Knospes because they were tuned into an entertainment programme and knew nothing about the new news service style. They had expected the letter to either wind up in the wastepaper basket or, at best, that a polite reply might be forthcoming.

Ulrike's letter said: "My father would like me to listen to the news more often, but I don't consider myself addressed by the newscaster." She asked whether this could be changed.

The news editors decided that Ulrike was right and that a new formula was necessary.

Ulrike's success has not gone to her head. She has announced that she will write letters of complaint whenever she disapproves of something that she she feels the television service is anti-children. Even the fact that the Hamburg TV studio invited her for a visit has changed her. *Dietlind Möller*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 September 1978)

■ SPORT

German outsider sails off with One-Ton Cup



Tilsalg, first German winner of the One-Ton Cup for a decade: "We would have been happy to be in the first ten."
(Photo: Friedrich M. Schreiber)

The Flensburg-registered yacht Tilsalg, an outsider crewed by amateurs, astounded observers by winning the One-Ton Cup in the Baltic.

Skipper Klaus Lange, manager of a Flensburg mechanical engineering firm, and his crew crossed the finishing line off Glücksburg in the early hours of 15 September.

They were two minutes behind Heatwave, a Danish entry, and two minutes ahead of Scalawag, from the United States, and Bremen, skippered by Berend Beilken.

It is only the third time the ten-kilo silver trophy has ever been won by a German crew and the first time for a decade that a German yacht has won the 300-mile race.

"We never expected to win," Klaus Lange said. "We would have been only too happy to finish among the first ten.

"We had not a wink of sleep in the final 24 hours, spending all our time leaning to. We only intended racing this one season but we shall have to defend the cup off Newport next year now."

Flensburg folk were there to welcome the yachts as they sailed in. The champagne was flowing for the popular local winner, who was promptly given a ducking in the harbour as an exuberant gesture of goodwill.

The previous evening prospects looked none too good for German entrants. At the half-way mark Bremen was seventh and Sabina tenth, followed by the eventual winner.

But Tilsalg gained ground on the 80-mile second leg, overtaking Bremen and Scalawag to hold on to second place behind Heatwave. Lange and his crew had to cross the line two places ahead of Bremen to stand any chance of winning.

The regatta ratings made the race as thrilling as a whodunit from start to finish. In force five to seven winds and up to six feet of swell there were also plenty of spills.

Many yachts had to retire and there was no shortage of crews trying to conceal their disappointment.

Bremen and Sabina started safely in midfield, whereas Export Lion, the highly-fancied New Zealand yacht, was dogged by bad luck.

It collided with a Spanish entry, Cascabel, at the starting buoy and was ten minutes behind Heatwave by the first marker buoy.

One-Ton Cup final ratings: 1. Tilsalg, 183 1/2 points; 2. Bremen, 181 3/4; 3. Scalawag, 178; 4. Heatwave, 175 1/2; 5. Export Lion, 174 3/4; 6. Bermudes, 162.

Some of the lost ground was made up, but 100 miles out the crew, led by Stuart Brentnall, who won the cup last year, realised something was wrong with their propeller.

They were unable to gain further ground and limped home eighth — a sadly unsuccessful title defence.

Oyster Catcher, a British entry, ran aground on a sandbank west of Gedser, had to radio for assistance and the crew of seven was rescued by a Danish lifeboat an hour later.

In the attempt to refloat the yacht the hawser snapped and Oyster Catcher unfortunately had to be abandoned.

It was a disappointing race for Sabina and her crew, captained by Thomas Jungblut from Hamburg. With about 60 miles to go the mast snapped. Wuppertal skipper Klaus Torley and the crew of Pumpernickel had to retire in Lübeck Bay with sail trouble.

Knytte of Denmark had to retire too: one of 14 yachts out of the 36 starters who failed to finish.

Ten yachts failed even to start. They had either drawn what their crews felt were hopeless positions or were disqualified for technical reasons.

Berend Beilken sounded pleased with the Bremen's second place. He had hoped to make the first five.

Last past the post, six hours behind the leaders, was the Danish yacht Aladdin. The results of this one-ton world championship regatta indicate that 7/8-sheeted yachts hold the key to the future. *Caroline Hackmann*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 September 1978)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Smiles break out at last at IMF conference

The economic pendulum has done a full swing in the past year. Twelve months ago profound pessimism reigned at the IMF conference in Washington.

Unemployment was so tenacious that few countries found the courage to speak of better times.

This year there was a wave of moderate optimism. Delegates of all 135 member countries and 500-odd bankers were all infected, the difference being merely in temperament.

When West German bankers were briefed by Bonn Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer they behaved like gentleman bankers off on a spree.

At the reception given by the IMF chairman their optimism and exuberance was so infectious that all 2,000 guests were convinced the world economy was surely on the mend.

Nothing breeds optimism like the optimism of others. But IMF delegates were not just in a good mood; there are sound reasons for their good spirits.

Emile van Lennep, director of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and usually the Cassandra of the conference had good news this time.

The estimated 1979 growth rate in OECD countries (Western Europe, United States and Canada) will not be much higher than this year — maybe a half per cent or so.

But as a result of fluctuation within the group there will be fewer extremes and growth rates will be more uniform.

The US economy will grow more slowly than this year, while the growth rate in most European countries will accelerate. Countries with relatively good prospects include the Fedeal Republic.

For the first time in many years real growth rates in Western Europe should be higher than the US growth rate in real terms.

American arguments that growth rate disparities are to blame for monetary unrest would then no longer be tenable.

The IMF with France's Jacques de Larosiere as its new managing director also provided ground for optimism.

Next year the IMF expects the US deficit on current account foreign trade and services to decline substantially, along with Japan's trading surplus.

The figures are impressive. In comparison with 1978 the US deficit will be narrowed by over 40 per cent from $15,000m or $16,000m this year to about $8,000 next.

These figures, incidentally, are based on the latest US statistical methods, which have been brought into line with European practice.

This favourable forecast is based on conviction that dollar devaluation and deutschemark and yen revaluation must gradually have some effect on world trade.

But the IMF estimate is a little too optimistic for Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger, a banker not normally given to pessimism.

Herr Emminger readily admitted that he did not entirely share the optimism. While willing to believe that the US deficit will be cut, he cannot envisage it being halved.

The same goes for IMF estimates of Japan's trading surplus, which is expected as a result of Japanese reflation and yen revaluation to decline substantially in comparison with its current record of $19,000m.

The US balance-of-payments miracle can only come about if the Carter administration convincingly pursues anti-inflationary policies and economic growth is maintained at between three and three-and-a-half per cent.

President Carter may have told delegates he plans to fight inflation energetically, but everyone recalled that he had often made this promise without convincingly acting on it.

But US observers were convinced that Mr Carter would take advantage of the prestige he has gained in mediating between Egypt and Israel at Camp David to do something about the problem of inflation.

US businessmen evidently have yet to share this conviction. So far if anything they expect inflation to accelerate. It currently stands at between seven and eight per cent, and the business community feel it may reach ten or 12 per cent next year.

If so, it is improbable that even a reduction in the US foreign trade and services deficit would lend the dollar much support. As long as inflation remains high the dollar will not stage a recovery.

If, on the other hand, President Carter succeeds in changing the inflationary expectations of the US business community, Wolfried Guth of Deutsche Bank, one of West Germany's Big Three commercial banks, does not discount the possibility that the market might be convinced.

We might then see an upswing in the dollar, he says. He agrees that inflation-rate disparities are the main factors influencing exchange rates:

"As long as US domestic inflation is between eight and ten per cent the dollar is not going to regain stability."

Last year the prevailing view was that inflation was not so important; what mattered was growth. There has been a definite change in outlook here.

Economic prospects in Europe have improved to the point at which fighting inflation can once more be the prime economic target in absolute terms.

Given slower economic growth in the United States, it remains to be seen whether the US government will share this view.

G. William Miller, the new man at the Fed, has nonetheless impressed Herr Emminger as a central banker determined to combat inflation.

But the US government has yet to convince Herr Emminger on this point. "I reserve my judgement," he says cautiously.

Can the West indeed expect the US government to demonstrate such a high degree of stability consciousness when the IMF itself is preparing to bless the world with yet more money?

The Committee of Twenty, which drafts IMF policy, will advise the Executive Council to extend credit lines and create more SDRs.

This recommendation has been uniformly criticised by everyone who has learnt that an inflated money supply is no longer enough to combat unemployment.

Yet there is to be an increase in quotas, the IMF membership dues on which credit lines are based, and 4,000m SDRs will be issued in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively.

A tactical move by Bonn interpreted as a change of mind drew criticism. West Germany was the only country to maintain its opposition to the proposal steadfastly until 20 September. Bonn then abandoned its stand and backed the move.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer defended this withdrawal, arguing that tactics had paid dividends. Quotas would probably have been increased more if Bonn had agreed to the proposal from the start.

As it was, more far-reaching demands by Third World and some industrialised countries had been kept at bay by a reminder that Bonn was only prepared to accept a 50 per cent increase.

Herr Matthöfer, a former trade union official, obviously still remembers a thing or two about wage negotiations.

The new SDRs are not as bad as they seem at first glance. They must be looked at over the years involved and in the context of other sources of liquidity.

The increase in quotas, the seventh since the IMF was set up, cannot come into force until autumn 1980. It will apply for five years (its predecessors held for only three).

The 1980 increase will be a matter of 20,000m SDRs or so, and just as one quarter formerly had to be paid in gold now a quarter must be paid in SDRs.

So 5,000m of the 8,000m SDRs newly issued in 1980 will be paid striaght back to the IMF and can cause no inflationary havoc.

The remainder may do so, but only if it is drawn by deficit countries.

The annual US foreign trade and services deficit unleashes more liquidity on the world than the sum total of recommendations to the IMF.

Besides, all countries except the very poorest can nowadays raise unlimited loans on Euromarkets with no strings whatever.

Euromarkets combine liquid assets totalling roughly $400,000m, so it is fair to say that the world economy is as much in need of the extra IMF liquidity as a duck needs a lifejacket.

Rudolf Herlt

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Chinese trade trips show policy swing

It has been a record autumn for delegations from People's China. In Bremen alone three have come and gone in the past few days.

Few activities could testify more tellingly to the change in China's outlook and approach to foreign affairs and trade policy than this spate of travel.

There can be no doubt that domestic stabilisation since the fall of the Gang of Four and the end to ideological dispute have enabled China and its leaders to pursue the active role in world affairs inaugurated by Chou En-lai.

Teng Hsiao-ping, a man often outlawed but always recalled, has set about Chou En-lai's long-term strategic objective with a will.

Chou's aim was to transform China by the turn of the century into a great, powerful socialist nation. Teng's verve in setting about the task has amazed the West and perceptibly alarmed the Soviet Union.

Ideological ballast and dogmatic inflexibility in nearly all political sectors have been replaced by a realisation that science and technology, not to mention economic know-how and Western financial expertise, could well help China forward.

One of the last pieces of advice Mao gave to his successors was to learn from other countries. It continues to be heeded.

Economic affairs are naturally the centre of Chinese activity in the West. Peking has long had a trade treaty with the EEC. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has a tendency towards the gigantic in its foreign trade proposals, the Chinese submit a wide range of basic suggestions.

The emphasis is on anything which will aid agriculture. China is also interested in drilling for oil, mining coal, electrification and in mechanical engineering of all kinds.

Peking has even abandoned the principle of avoiding debt. The first seven-figure deal on credit terms was recently concluded with a West German consortium.

In foreign policy, Chairman Hua's tour of Rumania and Yugoslavia has been important. China is keen to come to terms with opponents of the Soviet Union, both in Moscow's immediate sphere of influence and in the Third World.

Peking is not only trying to open up ties with the West, the EEC and Nato; it is also trying to make friends with countries within and on the periphery of the Warsaw Pact that are politically or ideologically at odds with the Kremlin.

It is far from surprising then that an invitation to visit China should have been extended to Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl.

Yet China's political and diplomatic offensive will not change much. For years, if not decades, China will remain a giant with feet of clay.

It may make a noise but everyone is aware that Peking cannot lend any assistance in Europe. Rumania and Yugoslavia will not have taken Hua Kuo-feng's call for struggle at face value.

Even so, Moscow is sure to feel it has been challenged. Chairman Hua's travels have definitely not contributed towards peace and quiet in the Balkans.

From the West German viewpoint better economic, technological and scientific ties are to be welcomed, but Bonn would do well not to play their Chinese suit as carelessly as Opposition politicians at times recommend.

Hilmar Börsing

(Bremer Nachrichten, 29 September 1978)

The German Tribune

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HOME AFFAIRS

Spy charges thrown out — buts scars remain

SPD Bundestag deputy Uwe Holtz has been cleared of espionage allegations, along with Joachim Broudré-Gröger, private secretary to SPD general secretary Egon Bahr, and three others alleged to have spied for the East bloc. Prosecutor-general Kurt Rebmann said in Karlsruhe on 26 September that the allegations were baseless. But what will be the long-term result of the creation of a climate of suspicion?

Is it enough to be satisfied that the latest espionage allegations in Bonn have proved no less of a non-starter than the abysmally poor summer just ended?

Prosecutor-general Kurt Rebmann has, of course, exonerated Social Democratic Bonn MP Uwe Holtz and SPD official Joachim Broudré-Gröger.

He even made a point of saying that no grounds whatever for suspicion had come to light, so there could be no question of a verdict of not proven.

But no matter how volubly the premature allegations have now been dismissed, there can be no excuse for quietly forgetting the political and media character assassination that created the issue.

The insidious allegations may have proved a dismal failure, but the attempt was still made, making a mockery of the much-vaunted solidarity among democrats.

Political conduct in this country has sunk to such a low level that exoneration by a court of law is no guarantee that the two men will be rehabilitated, either personally or politically.

This will depend initially on whether those who tried to capitalise on the feeble allegations are men enough to admit they were wrong.

The two men's futures will depend even more on the support of their political friends, and not merely verbal support lent while retaining unspoken misgivings (which are all the harder to dispel).

The lack of scruple shown in this campaign was exceeded only by its lack of substance. The mere fact that it could happen shows that slurs of the same kind could be made again, something which detracts from the repute in which the public hold both the political system and the party politics and media that are its bulwarks.

A number of newspapers owned by Axel Springer, a TV current affairs programme presenter and a handful of media hacks hypocritically claimed to be the custodians of national security.

They they were so keen to capitalise on the espionage allegations made by Rumanian defector General Ion Pacepa that they could hardly have failed to sabotage effective counter-espionage measures by their premature disclosures if there had been any truth in the exaggerated claims.

National security may indeed have been the loser, but the hypocrisy of its self-styled champions is to blame.

At the level of party-political propaganda, the Bundestag debate showed yet again that the espionage allegations levelled at Uwe Holtz and Joachim Broudré-Gröger were aimed indirectly but chiefly at SPD general secretary Egon Bahr.

Herr Bahr, long Willy Brandt's right-hand man, chief *Ostpolitik* adviser and negotiator with the Kremlin, has often been accused of behaviour little short of treason.

The latest allegations were intended to make Herr Bahr appear not only misguided but, indirectly at least, criminally so.

Divested of topical substance, the campaign has an even hollower ring. Does the Opposition *really* need to abuse foreign affairs to redress the domestic balance in such a primitive fashion? The attempt must surely rebound.

In this muddle of poor taste and lack of scruple the circumspection shown by Bundestag Speaker Karl Carstens deserves a mention.

As far as he was able Professor Carstens, a Christian Democrat and member of the Bonn Opposition, resisted the poorly-argued bid to permit a search of Herr Holtz's Bundestag office.

When Herr Holtz was stripped of parliamentary immunity to enable the espionage allegations to be investigated without hindrance, Professor Carstens stressed that everyone was innocent until proven guilty.

Investigating officials at the Federal Supreme Court initially rejected the application for proceedings against Herr Holtz. So did Professor Carstens.

The Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Bonn's counter-espionage service, was most reluctant to supply the public prosecutor's office with the information at its disposal.

So why, one wonders, did officials at the public prosecutor's office feel called upon to behave like bulls in a china shop?

Much thought has lately been given to whether parliamentary immunity ought to be revised. True enough, the present procedure is so unwieldy that a genuine spy is most unlikely ever to be caught redhanded.

But would changes make it likely enough that spy-catchers would get their man to warrant an amendment? Parliamentary immunity may seem an outmoded idea, but the Holtz affair amply demonstrates how important protection from premature prosecution can be.

One can imagine how eagerly the public prosecutors would have moved if two constitutional authorities had not combined to keep them at bay.

Provided the deeper meaning behind the rules of immunity is borne in mind, it is clear that the minor details are less important.

Parliament's political role cannot be protected from outside intervention when the Bundestag itself destroys the basis of confidence in its work.

The cap may fit one of the two major parties particularly well at present, but neither has cause for self-righteousness.

Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 September 1978)

Hamburg acts on election pledges

DIE ZEIT

Two Hamburg teachers, both Communist Party members, no longer face the treat of dismissal from ther posts and virtual expulsion from their profession.

Burgomaster Hans-Ulrich Klose and Education Senator Jost Grolle have decided to quash proceedings, acting on the Social Democrats' June elections promise to interpret more generously regulations on the employment of political extremists in the public service.

Their ruling will upset many but it obeys the dictates of both commonsense and law.

The Communist Party is not banned, so only grave professional misdemeanour could justify dismissal, and no-one suggested there were any such grounds.

Hamburg is even going a step further. In future applicants for public service jobs will no longer invariably be screened politically, but only where the local authority is aware of circumstances justifying doubts as to the applicant's loyalty to the constitution.

Now and again a wolf may slip through in sheep's clothing, but the country will survive, and the Office for the Protection of the Constitution will be able to shed its most unfortunate reputation.

Present practices have led to allegations that the counter-espionage service has the final say in whether applicants are hired, and that its test is no longer loyalty to the constitution but a political outlook which it deems harmless.

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Continued from page 1

to establishing contacts with liberation movements.

Others equate them with terrorists, and this was why Bonn felt it so important for its policy to be firmly associated with that of the West as a whole.

But Bonn's policy has been counteracted or rendered suspicious in a number of ways. Flourishing trade ties between Bonn and Pretoria have not helped, of course.

So if South Africa decides to go it alone Bonn may forfeit its minimum of credibility in the Third World faster than others.

This too is one of the risks at stake, and Bonn will have to state its position on sanctions before the proposed date of the Namibian elections in November at the latest.

It looks very much as though Pretoria will no longer allow Bonn to maintain its old policy of adopting a stand without acting on it.

Gunter Hoffmann

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Rainer Barzel handicaps his leader

Former Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has criticised his successor Helmut Kohl in an interview with the Hamburg weekly magazine *Der Stern*. "Never has a Chancellor been given such a smooth ride by the Opposition as Herr Schmidt," he claimed.

Rainer Barzel has protested that the last thing he wants is to make life more difficult for Helmut Kohl, his successor as Opposition leader.

But his critical comments on Herr Kohl's leadership give the lie to this assertion and could prove to have been a serious handicap.

He advises Herr Kohl to oppose Helmut Schmidt more strenuously, arguing that "never has a Chancellor been given such a smooth ride by the Opposition as Herr Schmidt."

This echoes the sentiment of Christian Democratic deputy Jürgen Todenhöfer, who recently accused Herr Kohl of wanting to ride to power in a sleeping-car.

Rainer Barzel's criticism, while not as blunt, is even more trenchant. Herr Todenhöfer is an ambitious outsider with a taste for publicity but carries little weight in the party. Herr Barzel can still claim to be a member of the CDU leadership.

Herr Barzel's criticism carries greater weight and can be taken to mean that the former Opposition leader, who was so ill-treated by the CDU and CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss in 1972, is voicing a view widely held within the CDU/CSU.

Not, of course, that Herr Barzel can necessarily hope to be applauded by those who hold this view. His criticism comes at a time when it can but be beneficial to the Social and Free Democrats.

What can have come over such an astute politician as Rainer Barzel to induce him to criticise the CDU leader ten days before crucial local elections in Hesse?

Not even Herr Barzel's supporters can answer this question. If he is really planning a comeback, this tactless, disloyal move, testifying to nothing more than a lack of instinct, can only have ruined his prospects.

Was he perhaps trying to give Hesse CDU leader Alfred Dregger a leg up to the Bonn leadership? It seems unlikely.

Kohl and Dregger are fighting side by side for every vote in Hesse to bring about a change of government, not only in Wiesbaden but in Bonn.

So if Herr Dregger were to lose votes in Hesse he would be doing his own prospects in Bonn greater harm than those of Herr Kohl.

In other words, Rainer Barzel's criticism of Herr Kohl's leadership in Bonn is likely to prove to the detriment of Helmut Kohl and Alfred Dregger in equal measure.

Herr Barzel may not have had a smooth ride either personally or politically in his lengthy career, but his criticism of Herr Kohl, justified though it may be to a certain extent, has a hollow ring.

For some time his own performance left much to be desired, except, perhaps, as a writer. So his critical comment at an inappropriate time sounds carping, as if all he has to say is: "He's not much better!"

Helmut Kohl would do well to take notice nonetheless. A general election is due in two years and he has little enough time left in which to boost his image within the party.

No-one knows better than he that success breeds success, and his future depends to a large extent on the Christian Democrats' showing in forthcoming local elections.

So far only Herr Barzel has chosen to make life more difficult for him. If the voters in mid-term local elections follow suit, his fate will be sealed.

Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeitung, 28 September 1978)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Smiles break out at last at IMF conference

The economic pendulum has done a full swing in the past year. Twelve months ago profound pessimism reigned at the IMF conference in Washington.

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Given slower economic growth in the United States, it remains to be seen whether the US government will share this view.

G. William Miller, the new man at the Fed, has nonetheless impressed Herr Emminger as a central banker determined to combat inflation.

But the US government has yet to convince Herr Emminger on this point. "I reserve my judgement," he says cautiously.

Can the West indeed expect the US government to demonstrate such a high degree of stability consciousness when the IMF itself is preparing to bless the world with yet more money?

The Committee of Twenty, which drafts IMF policy, will advise the Executive Council to extend credit lines and create more SDRs.

This recommendation has been uniformly criticised by everyone who has learnt that an inflated money supply is no longer enough to combat unemployment.

Yet there is to be an increase in quotas, the IMF membership dues on which credit lines are based, and 4,000m SDRs will be issued in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively.

A tactical move by Bonn interpreted as a change of mind drew criticism. West Germany was the only country to maintain its opposition to the proposal steadfastly until 20 September. Bonn then abandoned its stand and backed the move.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer defended this withdrawal, arguing that the tactics had paid dividends. Quotas would probably have been increased more if Bonn had agreed to the proposal from the start.

As it was, more far-reaching demands by Third World and some industrialised countries had been kept at bay by a reminder that Bonn was only prepared to accept a 50 per cent increase.

Herr Matthöfer, a former trade union official, obviously still remembers a thing or two about wage negotiations.

The new SDRs are not as bad as they seem at first glance. They must be looked at over the years involved and in the context of other sources of liquidity.

The increase in quotas, the seventh since the IMF was set up, cannot come into force until autumn 1980. It will apply for five years (its predecessor held for only three).

The 1980 increase will be a matter of 20,000m SDRs or so, and just as one quarter formerly had to be paid in gold now a quarter must be paid in SDRs.

So 5,000m of the 8,000m SDRs newly issued in 1980 will be paid striaght back to the IMF and can cause no inflationary havoc.

The remainder may do so, but only if it is drawn by deficit countries.

The annual US foreign trade and services deficit unleashes more liquidity on the world than the sum total of recommendations to the IMF.

Besides, all countries except the very poorest can nowadays raise unlimited loans on Euromarkets with no strings whatever.

Euromarkets combine liquid assets totalling roughly $400,000m, so it is fair to say that the world economy is as much in need of the extra IMF liquidity as a duck needs a lifejacket.

Rudolf Herlt

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Chinese trade trips show policy swing

It has been a record autumn for delegations from People's China. In Bremen alone three have come and gone in the past few days.

Few activities could testify more tellingly to the change in China's outlook and approach to foreign affairs and trade policy than this spate of travel.

There can be no doubt that domestic stabilisation since the fall of the Gang of Four and the end to ideological dispute have enabled China and its leaders to pursue the active role in world affairs inaugurated by Chou En-lai.

Teng Hsiao-ping, a man often outlawed but always recalled, has set about Chou En-lai's long-term strategic objective with a will.

Chou's aim was to transform China by the turn of the century into a great, powerful socialist nation. Teng's verve in setting about the task has amazed the West and perceptibly alarmed the Soviet Union.

Ideological ballast and dogmatic inflexibility in nearly all political sectors have been replaced by a realisation that science and technology, not to mention economic know-how and Western financial expertise, could well help China forward.

One of the last pieces of advice Mao gave to his successors was to learn from other countries. It continues to be heeded.

Economic affairs are naturally the centre of Chinese activity in the West. Peking has long had a trade treaty with the EEC. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has a tendency towards the gigantic in its foreign trade proposals, the Chinese submit a wide range of basic suggestions.

The emphasis is on anything which will aid agriculture. China is also interested in drilling for oil, mining coal, electrification and in mechanical engineering of all kinds.

Peking has even abandoned the principle of avoiding debt. The first seven-figure deal on credit terms was recently concluded with a West German consortium.

In foreign policy, Chairman Hua's tour of Rumania and Yugoslavia has been important. China is keen to come to terms with opponents of the Soviet Union, both in Moscow's immediate sphere of influence and in the Third World.

Peking is not only trying to open up ties with the West, the EEC and Nato; it is also trying to make friends with countries within and on the periphery of the Warsaw Pact that are politically or ideologically at odds with the Kremlin.

It is far from surprising then that an invitation to visit China should have been extended to Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl.

Yet China's political and diplomatic offensive will not change much. For years, if not decades, China will remain a giant with feet of clay.

It may make a noise but everyone is aware that Peking cannot lend any assistance in Europe. Rumania and Yugoslavia will not have taken Hua Kuo-feng's call for struggle at face value.

Even so, Moscow is sure to feel it has been challenged. Chairman Hua's travels have definitely not contributed towards peace and quiet in the Balkans.

From the West German viewpoint better economic, technological and scientific ties are to be welcomed, but Bonn would do well not to play their Chinese suit as carelessly as Opposition politicians at times recommend.

Hilmar Bösing

(Bremer Nachrichten, 29 September 1978)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Spy charges thrown out – buts scars remain

SPD Bundestag deputy Uwe Holtz has been cleared of espionage allegations, along with Joachim Broudré-Gröger, private secretary to SPD general secretary Egon Bahr, and three others alleged to have spied for the East bloc. Prosecutor-general Kurt Rebmann said in Karlsruhe on 26 September that the allegations were baseless. But what will be the long-term result of the creation of a climate of suspicion?

Is it enough to be satisfied that the latest espionage allegations in Bonn have proved no less of a non-starter than the abysmally poor summer just ended?

Prosecutor-general Kurt Rebmann has, of course, exonerated Social Democratic Bonn MP Uwe Holtz and SPD official Joachim Broudré-Gröger.

He even made a point of saying that no grounds whatever for suspicion had come to light, so there could be no question of a verdict of not proven.

But no matter how volubly the premature allegations have now been dismissed, there can be no excuse for quietly forgetting the political and media character assassination that created the issue.

The insidious allegations may have proved a dismal failure, but the attempt was still made, making a mockery of the much-vaunted solidarity among democrats.

Political conduct in this country has sunk to such a low level that exoneration by a court of law is no guarantee that the two men will be rehabilitated, either personally or politically.

This will depend initially on whether those who tried to capitalise on the feeble allegations are men enough to admit they were wrong.

The two men's futures will depend even more on the support of their political friends, and not merely verbal support lent while retaining unspoken misgivings (which are all the harder to dispel).

The lack of scruple shown in this campaign was exceeded only by its lack of substance. The mere fact that it could happen shows that slurs of the same kind could be made again, something which detracts from the repute in which the public hold both the political system and the party politics and media that are its bulwarks.

A number of newspapers owned by Axel Springer, a TV current affairs programme presenter and a handful of media hacks hypocritically claimed to be the custodians of national security.

They they were so keen to capitalise on the espionage allegations made by Rumanian defector General Ion Pacepa that they could hardly have failed to sabotage effective counter-espionage measures by their premature disclosures if there had been any truth in the exaggerated claims.

National security may indeed have been the loser, but the hypocrisy of its self-styled champions is to blame.

At the level of party-political propaganda, the Bundestag debate showed yet again that the espionage allegations levelled at Uwe Holtz and Joachim Broudré-Gröger were aimed indirectly but chiefly at SPD general secretary Egon Bahr.

Herr Bahr, long Willy Brandt's right-hand man, chief *Ostpolitik* adviser and negotiator with the Kremlin, has often been accused of behaviour little short of treason.

The latest allegations were intended to make Herr Bahr appear not only misguided but, indirectly at least, criminally so.

Divested of topical substance, the campaign has an even hollower ring. Does the Opposition *really* need to abuse foreign affairs to redress the domestic balance in such a primitive fashion? The attempt must surely rebound.

In this muddle of poor taste and lack of scruple the circumspection shown by Bundestag Speaker Karl Carstens deserves a mention.

As far as he was able Professor Carstens, a Christian Democrat and member of the Bonn Opposition, resisted the poorly-argued bid to permit a search of Herr Holtz's Bundestag office.

When Herr Holtz was stripped of parliamentary immunity to enable the espionage allegations to be investigated without hindrance, Professor Carstens stressed that everyone was innocent until proven guilty.

Investigating officials at the Federal Supreme Court initially rejected the application for proceedings against Herr Holtz. So did Professor Carstens.

The Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Bonn's counter-espionage service, was most reluctant to supply the public prosecutor's office with the information at its disposal.

So why, one wonders, did officials at the public prosecutor's office feel called upon to behave like bulls in a china shop?

Much thought has lately been given to whether parliamentary immunity ought to be revised. True enough, the present procedure is so unwieldy that a genuine spy is most unlikely ever to be caught redhanded.

But would changes make it likely enough that spy-catchers would get their man to warrant an amendment? Parliamentary immunity may seem an outmoded idea, but the Holtz affair amply demonstrates how important protection from premature prosecution can be.

One can imagine how eagerly the public prosecutors would have moved if two constitutional authorities had not combined to keep them at bay.

Provided the deeper meaning behind the rules of immunity is borne in mind, it is clear that the minor details are less important.

Parliament's political role cannot be protected from outside intervention when the Bundestag itself destroys the basis of confidence in its work.

The cap may fit one of the two major parties particularly well at present, but neither has cause for self-righteousness.

Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 September 1978)

Continued from page 1

to establishing contacts with liberation movements.

Others equate them with terrorists, and this was why Bonn felt it so important for its policy to be firmly associated with that of the West as a whole.

But Bonn's policy has been counteracted or rendered suspicious in a number of ways. Flourishing trade ties between Bonn and Pretoria have not helped, of course.

So if South Africa decides to go it alone Bonn may forfeit its minimum of credibility in the Third World faster than others.

This too is one of the risks at stake, and Bonn will have to state its position on sanctions before the proposed date of the Namibian elections in November at the latest.

It looks very much as though Pretoria will no longer allow Bonn to maintain its old policy of adopting a stand without acting on it.

Gunter Hoffmann

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Hamburg acts on election pledges

DIE ZEIT

Two Hamburg teachers, both Communist Party members, no longer face the treat of dismissal from their posts and virtual expulsion from their profession.

Burgomaster Hans-Ulrich Klose and Education Senator Jost Grolle have decided to quash proceedings, acting on the Social Democrats' June elections promise to interpret more generously regulations on the employment of political extremists in the public service.

Their ruling will upset many but it obeys the dictates of both commonsense and law.

The Communist Party is not banned, so only grave professional misdemeanour could justify dismissal, and no-one suggested there were any such grounds.

Hamburg is even going a step further. In future applicants for public service jobs will no longer invariably be screened politically, but only where the local authority is aware of circumstances justifying doubts as to the applicant's loyalty to the constitution.

Now and again a wolf may slip through in sheep's clothing, but the country will survive, and the Office for the Protection of the Constitution will be able to shed its most unfortunate reputation.

Present practices have led to allegations that the counter-espionage service has the final say in whether applicants are hired, and that its test is no longer loyalty to the constitution but a political outlook which it deems harmless.

(Die Zeit, 29 September 1978)

Rainer Barzel handicaps his leader

Former Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has criticised his successor Helmut Kohl in an interview with the Hamburg weekly magazine *Der Stern*. "Never has a Chancellor been given such a smooth ride by the Opposition as Herr Schmidt," he claimed.

Rainer Barzel has protested that the last thing he wants is to make life more difficult for Helmut Kohl, his successor as Opposition leader.

But his critical comments on Herr Kohl's leadership give the lie to this assertion and could prove to have been a serious handicap.

He advises Herr Kohl to oppose Helmut Schmidt more strenuously, arguing that "never has a Chancellor been given such a smooth ride by the Opposition as Herr Schmidt."

This echoes the sentiment of Christian Democratic deputy Jürgen Todenhöfer, who recently accused Herr Kohl of wanting to ride to power in a sleeping-car.

Rainer Barzel's criticism, while not as blunt, is even more trenchant. Herr Todenhöfer is an ambitious outsider with a taste for publicity but carries little weight in the party. Herr Barzel can still claim to be a member of the CDU leadership.

Herr Barzel's criticism carries greater weight and can be taken to mean that the former Opposition leader, who was so ill-treated by the CDU and CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss in 1972, is voicing a view widely held within the CDU/CSU.

Not, of course, that Herr Barzel can necessarily hope to be applauded by those who hold this view. His criticism comes at a time when it can but be beneficial to the Social and Free Democrats.

What can have come over such an astute politician as Rainer Barzel to induce him to criticise the CDU leader ten days before crucial local elections in Hesse?

Not even Herr Barzel's supporters can answer this question. If he is really planning a comeback, this tactless, disloyal move, testifying to nothing more than a lack of instinct, can only have ruined his prospects.

Was he perhaps trying to give Hesse CDU leader Alfred Dregger a leg up to the Bonn leadership? It seems unlikely.

Kohl and Dregger are fighting side by side for every vote in Hesse to bring about a change of government, not only in Wiesbaden but in Bonn.

So if Herr Dregger were to lose votes in Hesse he would be doing his own prospects in Bonn greater harm than those of Herr Kohl.

In other words, Rainer Barzel's criticism of Herr Kohl's leadership in Bonn is likely to prove to the detriment of Helmut Kohl and Alfred Dregger in equal measure.

Herr Barzel may not have had a smooth ride either personally or politically in his lengthy career, but his criticism of Herr Kohl, justified though it may be to a certain extent, has a hollow ring.

For some time his own performance left much to be desired, except, perhaps, as a writer. So his critical comment at an inappropriate time sounds carping, as if all he has to say is: "He's not much better!"

Helmut Kohl would do well to take notice nonetheless. A general election is due in two years and he has little enough time left in which to boost his image within the party.

No-one knows better than he that success breeds success, and his future depends to a large extent on the Christian Democrats' showing in forthcoming local elections.

So far only Herr Barzel has chosen to make life more difficult for him. If the voters in mid-term local elections follow suit, his fate will be sealed.

Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeitung, 28 September 1978)

■ EXTREMISM

Hydra-headed terror movement lurks under respectable front

The Hydra of West Germany's urban guerrilla movement has grown yet another head. Shadowy groups known as Revolutionary Cells are increasingly mentioned in police and press reports.

They have emerged as the police bring to book more and more militants of the Red Army Faction, or RAF, and the 2 June Movement.

Revolutionary Cells are a third column dedicated to politically-motivated crimes of violence. This latest head of the monster is dangerous indeed.

Unlike the other two, against whom the police have made substantial headway, the Revolutionary Cells seem to have maintained their potential virtually unscathed.

The police may have their moments, as in the Düsseldorf Chinese restaurant shootout which ended the guerrilla career of Willy Peter Stoll; but terrorists still somewhow seem to elude the dragnet and go to earth.

Police incompetence is not always to blame. Terrorists evidently have at their disposal an efficient logistical network which enables them to vanish until the heat is off.

Revolutionary Cells hold the key to this support. One was recently unearthed in Wiesbaden, where the police discovered a cache of arms and ammunition.

This find was hailed as a major step forward, given that federal and Land government anti-terrorist squads had previously been able to do little more than speculate about terrorist potential.

Initial information about the Revolutionary Cells was disclosed by Hans-Joachim Klein, a terrorist turned police informer who took part in the December 1975 Vienna abduction of Opec Oil Ministers.

"The Revolutionary Cells are still grossly underestimated," he claimed in an interview with the Hamburg news weekly *Der Spiegel.*

Unlike the RAF or the 2 June Movement, they are more informal and spontaneous and may be formed almost anywhere. "After-hours terrorists" is how CID anti-terrorist squads describe them.

They lead a shadowy existence in many towns and their numbers are hard to assesss. There may be 15 cells, there could be 50 or more.

What they do is organise bomb raids, and the damage they have done already runs into the millions.

Klein says they date back to 1970 or 1971. The *Bundeskriminalamt*, or Federal CID, says 1973, or maybe 1974 or even 1975. They seem to have close ties with Palestinian terrorists.

Wadia Haddad, the late Palestinian guerrilla leader, is said to have bankrolled them to the tune of $3,000 a month, plus periodic supplies of arms and explosives.

The Wiesbaden cache included Soviet arms and ammunition that seem to have been supplied by the Palestinians via Beirut, and this is not the only link between the Revolutionary Cells and Palestinian guerrillas.

After bomb raids in the Federal Republic a Revolutionary Cell of the PFLP Mohammed Boudia Command has occasionally claimed responsibility.

Boudia, an Algerian, ran the Paris office of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine until 28 June 1973 when his car blew up.

The tactics adopted by Revolutionary Cells are new on the domestic terrorist scene and hard to deal with. Cell members join forces from various towns for a raid, then disperse.

After a raid Revolutionary Cells go to earth again, only to reform at some later date somewhere else for some other move. Their logistics must be perfect; no-one knows who the others are, which makes life more difficult for the police.

The danger inherent in the concept is that the Revolutionary Cells have put into practice the credo of urban guerrilla theoretician Carlos Marighela:

In his Urban Guerrilla Handbook, Marighella talks in terms of forming fives: small, independent squads of four or five at the most.

Units of this size can go to earth unobstrusively in a city. They are envisaged as the mainstay of activities. They do their own planning and arrange their own supplies. They are not handicapped by having to await orders.

They form an almost indestructible network rather than a hierarchical organisation. The destrudtion of one cell leaves others unscathed.

West German urban guerrillas thus seem to have undergone a major tactical change in structure. The Revolutionary Cells are a far cry from the old RAF or the Haag Gang.

They no longer meet in what the police term a "conspiratorial apartment" to plan operations and carry them out.

The chief characteristic of the Revolutionary Cell structure is the flair of seemingly bourgeois legality and existence. Cell members are university students or go out to work.

They make a point of living up to bourgeois expectations. Their aim is to gain acceptance as the nice boy next door or the friendly neighbouring family. The behaviour of RAF suspects Christian Klar, Willy Peter Stoll and Adelheid Schulz during their helicopter reconnaissance flights over the Odenwald region north of Mannheim a couple of months ago indicates that the alleged hard-core terrorists are adopting Revolutionary Cell tactés.

The Revolutionary Cells have certainly taken over where the RAF left off in recruiting fresh guerrilla manpower, the difference being that recruits outwardly remain part of bourgeois society.

This considerably lessens the risks terrorists otherwise run. Cars are registered, taxed and insured legally. ID cards and other documents no longer need forging. Conspiratorial apartments no longer have to be rented in circumstances that might give rise to suspicion.

Cell members live among the people like fish in water, to use Mao Tse-tung's phrase, and the signs are that terrorist suspects still at large are in logistical and organisational league with them.

As long ago as in 1975, in connection with the raid on Bonn's embassy in Stockholm, *Revolutionärer Zorn*, the underground newspaper of the Revolutionary Cells, outlined long-term objectives:

"Urban guerrillas are still and will for some time remain a minority. Their struggle will be protracted and difficult," wrote the paper, which appears once a year in spring.

"The transition to neighbourhood guerrilla, works guerrilla, school and university guerrilla and autonomous women's guerrilla cannot be accomplised overnight.

"But that by no means makes the transition to a mass perspective a mistake."

Rolf Tophoven

(Deutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1978)

Dortmund shoot-out puzzles

It was Sunday morning, the last Sunday in September, in Lüttringhausen, a quiet suburb of Dortmund. The shootout occurred in a wood only 250 yards away from the nearest houses and the bar of a tennis club.

Residents were disturbed by the sound of gunfire and called the police, who arrived expecting to find a group of marksmen causing a breach of the peace with a little illicit firing practice.

Firing practice it was too. The target, a Sunday newspaper pinned to a tree, was riddled with 9mm bullet holes. But the marksmen turned out to be urban guerrillas and began a gun battle with the police.

A police officer and a terrorist were killed. Another terrorist, subsequently identified as a woman wanted in connection with the abduction and murder last year of Cologne employers' leader Hanns-Marin Schleyer, was injured. A third escaped.

A point in common with the earlier shooting by police of terrorist suspect Willy Peter Stoll in Düsseldorf is that urban guerrillas seem to be taking fewer precautions. Stoll, for instance, seems to have travelled between his apartment and the city centre by tram.

The police are still not sure what to make of the latest departure: firing practice within earshot of suburban homes. In the past terrorists have confined firing practice to remote areas of the Black Forest where even foresters seldom set foot.

Was the suburban location chosen because no-one would expect the marksmen to be guerrillas? Maybe, and if so, the reasoning was right. The police are often called out to stop the exploits of gun-lovers on the outskirts town.

The Dortmund location was neatly chosen. It is a mere 250 yards from the nearest autobahn slip road and within easy reach of half a dozen autobahns that criss-cross the Ruhr.

The third man, who escaped, could have been back in the centre of Dortmund within 15 minutes or well on his way to any of a dozen destinations. Small wonder the police dragnet failed to yield results.

The following day Dortmund police were not prepared to dismiss the possibility of an ambush having been intended. The terrorists could have sought to avenge Willy Peter Stoll.

Others take a different view of the fact that the trio opened fire on the police immediately rather than try to make a getaway through the undergrowth.

They reckon the terrorists lost their heads, so many suspects having been arrested recently that only a few experienced urban guerrillas are still at large: men and women who have been in the underground so long that conspiratorial behaviour comes as second nature.

Above all, the guerrillas lack leaders who are able to enforce discipline. The police are worried that the Yugoslav authorities might release terrorist leader Brigitte Mohnhaupt now Bonn has decided not to extradite three Croatian emigrés.

Police experts stress that although the terrorists may have no lack of newcomers they are short of trained cadres with underground experience.

In Dortmund the aim may have been to train an "apprentice" to take over from Willy Peter Stoll in some scheme or other. The would-be replacement was 27-year-old psychology student Michael Knoll.

He was a younger borther of Hans-Peter Knoll, a member of the 2 June Movement for whom an arrest warrant has long been out.

In 1974 Michael Knoll was one of a number of members of a committee on torture of political prisoners who occupied the Hamburg offices of Amnesty International.

This sit-in can be seen in retrospect to have been of crucial *importance for* the terrorists inasmuch as nearly all the present hard core seem to have taken part.

Günter Sonnenberg, who is accused of complicity in the murder of prosecutor-general Siegfried Buback, was there. So was Knut Folkerts, who is serving a prison sentence in Holland for murdering a police officer.

So was Roland Mayer, a founder-member of the Haag Gang. So was Lutz Taufer, who took part in the raid on Bonn's embassy in Stockholm. So were Willy Peter Stoll, Adelheid Schulz and Christian Klar.

Whenever one of the Amnesty International squatters went to earth the police worked on the assumption that the hard core had gained a new recruit.

Michael Knoll was held in custody in Italy for a short while last December. He was suspected of organising a raid on an Italian barracks.

On release he went underground, and the first trace of him was fingerprints found in the Düsseldorf apartment used by Stoll and other terrorists.

For three weeks after the Düsseldorf shoot-out the urban guerrillas seemed to have vanished into thin air. "For all we know they might just as well be in Iraq as in Düsseldorf," Federal CID officers admitted.

But since the Dortmund shoot-out they have known that the terrorists are still in Germany and planning some move or other regardless of the police alert.

What is more, they must have any number of hideouts in both the Rhine-Ruhr and the Frankfurt-Darmstadt-Karlsruhe area. There is no other explanation of their ability to vanish into thin air and elude police dragnets, CID specialists claim.

Horst Zimmermann

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 September 1978)

■ ARMED FORCES

Autumn Forge hammers out Nato cooperation

The major Nato manoeuvre Blue Danube that ended on 22 September raised the question of the necessity of manoeuvres on such a scale.

The autumn army exercises were part of the numerous other Autumn Forge Nato manoeuvres on land, sea and in the air and extending from the extreme north of Europe to Turkey.

Although the integration of Nato forces has been exercised for the fourth time, observers found these games particularly interesting.

The question of the need for such large-scale exercises has been defended

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

by many military experts, who hold that smaller scale exercises would be inadequate.

The manoeuvres also had to be held in this way to test the effectiveness of Nato and the coordination of all branches of the forces, especially the meshing of army and air force and the inclusion of reservists.

The organiser of Blue Danube was the Second Army Corps in Ulm. The exercises in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg differed considerably from previous manoeuvres because of the particular geo-military and political conditions in southern Germany, a vast area bordering on Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The manoeuvres were held on a north-south axis. Had this been turned east-west we would have had a more realistic picture of the situation.

In case of an attack enemy spearheads would come from Czechoslovakia and — disregarding Austrian neutrality - from that country as well.

The enemy would have the advantage of being able to choose the time and direction of the attack. Nato would then have to react swiftly, stop the attack and push back the enemy. This was the general concept of Blue Danube.

One aspect of the exercises became clear during the Danube crossing at Grossmehring. The infantry quickly built a pontoon bridge named Alligator, enabling armour to cross. Other armoured vehicles, equipped with snorkels, crossed underwater.

Various types of aircraft provided cover, and generally there was a strong emphasis on the air force because Blue Danube was linked with air force exercise Cold Fire.

Defensive helicopters, not yet officially introduced, demonstrated their effectiveness.

Blue progressed swiftly and succeeded in encircling the Red forces through a massive north-easterly advance.

CSCE observers watched the games with interest, in great numbers and, in some instances, very colourful uniforms.

Soviet General Knyrkov, surrounded by reporters, was at hand again and inscrutably smiling Chinese were particularly keen observers. The GDR did not attend.

Some weapons and equipment received a great deal of attention, among them the new ampibious reconnaissance gadget called Ape. It crossed the river, checking depth and firmness of the bottom and providing information on the opposite shore.

This is of major importance for the crossing of armoured vehicles.

Ape will probably become standard equipment.

Another novelty was the computerised dial communication which makes it possible to dial every single soldier wherever he may be, considerably improving communications and adding to mobility — particularly important in southern Germany where there is more than one potential front.

The required high degree of mobility was also demonstrated by the model Brigade 28 in Blue Danube. Brigade 28 incorporates the army's ideas for restructuring. Details of the new structure are to be made public in October.

Particular emphasis was placed on tactics that would give the soldier scope in carrying out his mission.

Though the new idea entails a certain risk, it has considerable advantages if *applied sensibly.*

Army Lieutenant-General Hildebrandt was not quite satisfied with the application of the new idea. "I could well imagine still more initiative," he said.

All in all, the manoeuvres demonstrated that, given cooperation of the allied units, good coordination between army and air force, and full use of the advantages of new weapons and equipment, the flexible leadership system of Nato would offset the superior numbers of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Helmuth Berndt

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 September 1978)

English vital for military says Apel

In his preliminary assessment of Nato's autumn manoeuvres in the Federal Republic of Germany, Defence Minister Hans Apel made it clear that only officers with a good knowledge of English would in future stand a chance of reaching the top in the Bundeswehr.

Herr Apel also called for more Bundeswehr soliders to be assigned to integrated Nato staffs.

The US commander in chief of the allied troops in Europe, General Alexander Haig, expressed his satisfaction with autumn exercises Reforger Four. It had again been confirmed how important these exercises were for the cooperation of Nato troops, he said.

Herr Apel said that during his three days watching the manoeuvres the main shortcomings he noticed were language difficulties between officers.

"As long as I am Defence Minister, nobody who does not speak English properly will get to the top," said Herr Apel.

He said tactics and strategy within the alliance should be even better coordinated.

rtr

(Die Welt, 28 September 1978)

Air force head retires for health reasons

Air Force Inspector Lieutenant-General Gerhard Limberg, 59, left active service with full military pomp and ceremony at Bonn's Defence Ministry on 27 September after four-and-a-half years as head of the German air force. He is retiring prematurely because of poor health.

"Four and a half years is enough in such a murderous job," General Limberg said. "If a tank gets stuck or breaks down it can be repaired. If a ship runs aground it can be refloated. But all hell breaks loose when an aircraft drops out of the sky."

Those who see General Limberg as a hardened campaigner with nerves of steel are wrong. He can be tough if he has to, but essentially he is a sensitive person, which is why accidents hit him so hard. He was terribly distressed when 42 men died when an air force plane crashed into a mountain on Crete in zero visibility due to a snow storm.

He was also deeply hurt by a magazine's claim that he had ordered his pilots to be spied on. This was a patent lie, which is why then Defence Minister Georg Leber backed the general.


Air Force Inspector Gerhard Limberg: leaving a "murderous job." (Photo: Sven Simon)

The affair involving Generals Krupinski and Franke, which took place during his command, caused another stir. Both generals had to resign over this highly explosive episode.

Said General Limberg at the time: "The generals failed to see the enormity and consequences of their statements." The Bundeswehr *should ponder* the right observance of tradition and exercise more self-discipline.

Limberg, who was born on 7 July 1920, was a pilot during the war ending as a squadron leader.

He joined the Bundeswehr as a first lieutenant in 1957. He was a flying instructor, head of training, squadron leader and group commander. From 1968 he occupied himself with the Tornado, the successor to the Starfighter.

General Limberg held posts as division commander and chief of staff of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Fleet, becoming deputy air force inspector in 1973 and inspector on 1 April 1974.

Helmut Berndt

(Nordwest Zeitung, 27 September 1978)


Vice Admiral Günter Fromm: a reputation for planning. (Photo: Flottenkommando)

Günter Fromm takes over the fleet

Vice Admiral Günter Fromm is to take over command of the West German from Vice Admiral Günther Luther.

A passionate navy man, Admiral Fromm, 54, has been a naval officer since December 1942. He joined the navy as a young high school leaver and is today an experienced practitioner with a remarkable career behind him.

Towards the end of the war, he was a deck officer on minesweepers. He continued to serve on these craft, clearing the shipping lanes in the Skagerak Strait of World War Two mines.

After a brief period as a self-employed freight forwarder, he joined the civil service in the Customs Department before returning to the navy.

As a lieutenant, he was given command of a vessel of the Second Minesweeening Squadron. A year later Fromm was put in command of the First Harbour Protection Squadron consisting of converted fishing vessels — virtually indestructible craft — with the official designation H1 to H10. The ships provided training in seamanship.

After five years of service in the fleet, Admiral Fromm attended staff college, subsequently serving as first officer aboard the school frigates Graf Spee and Z6.

After several years at the Bonn Defence Ministry, he was given command of the guided missile destroyer Mölders, commissioned by him in Boston on 20 September 1969.

On 1 October 1976, he became deputy commander of the fleet.

Admiral Fromm has made a name for himself as a coordinator and planner.

The speech to his staff on assuming his new post is typical: "Cooperation must be voluntary and done with pleasure if it is to be intensive. This presupposes an atmosphere marked by frankness, comradeship, tolerance and objectivity. In all our thoughts and actions we should consider our fellow soldiers as well-meaning partners, endowed with differing talents and attributes which we must take into account," he said.

Vice Admiral Günter Fromm's hobbies are history and modern music. He likes to travel and uses every opportunity to exchange ideas.

Egbert Thomer

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 September 1978)

EUROPE

EMS plan has stamp of Schmidt's philosophy

DIE ZEIT

During a brief holiday some 18 months ago, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt wrote down the basic principles of his government policy. One tenet was to avoid going it alone in foreign policy, to operate only in conjunction with partners and allies, including those within the European Community.

To prevent the economically weaker Community members from becoming resentful and to allay any suspicion that the Federal Republic of Germany brazenly sought the leadership, the Chancellor called for a policy of "modesty."

No political project concerning the Nine was to be tabled without the support of at least one other government.

A classical exemple of this maxim in operation is the plan for a European Monetary System, the final blueprint of which was worked out recently when Helmut Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing met in Aachen.

The idea was broached at the EEC summit in Copenhagen, receiving its rough outline at the Bremen session of the European Council and was finalised in Aachen.

There is every chance that the plan will considerably brighten the recent bleakness of European development.

The nine Finance Ministers approved the plan during their recent meeting in Brussels, hoping that the new monetary system will help overcome fluctuating exchange rates – one of the major difficultres in boosting the economy.

The Schmidt-Giscard plan shows how the Chancellor makes a point of enlisting French support, though not exclusively, for his policies.

In doing so, he follows in the footsteps of Konrad Adenauer. This cooperation is helped by the strengthening of Giscard's position in the March elections – both within his government majority and against the Opposition.

The French President can also point to the first successes of his anti-inflationary policy. His assessment of the danger from the dramatic drop of the dollar is in full accord with Chancellor Schmidt's, which means the agrement of the two statesmen on economic and monetary problems is greater than ever before.

Britain's Prime Minister Callaghan has not been left out of the secret European triumvirate of Bonn, Paris and London, but he is unable to participate in such ambitious projects, hampered by the leaden weight of an uncertain parliamentary majority, the next election, the still high inflation rate and a stucturally ailing economy. Thus the motivating force for changes in Europe can only be a Schmidt-Giscard team – for the time being at least.

With it all, it is obvious that the new monetary system is a poor substitute for the official objective of an economic and monetary union.

But who is to cast a stone at the two statesmen? It has long been known that it is utopian to expect the Nine to coordinate their economic and fiscal policies, their growth policies and inflation rates, crowning the whole thing by a common European currency.

The new monetary system is not a bold vision but pragmatism. It would be going too far to speak of integration. Instead, we have yet another example that only a policy of functional cooperation can hope to bring some success. And it must be termed a success to have taken a step in the right direction. More monetary cooperation brings hope that member nations will employ the same instruments in their economic policies and fight against inflation.

No-one denies the experimental character of the new plan, as borne out by the unchanged high ibflation rates. But the plan is not only monetary. It is also European foreign policy because common action to promote economic recovery promotes political stability.

Kurt Becker

(Die Zeit, 22 September 1978)

Monetary plan support grows

The desire of the Nine to found a European Monetary System (EMS) complete with a European currency unit (ECU) remains strong, as borne out by the recent conference of Finance Ministers in Brussels and underscored by Bonn Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer.

The three committees of economists, monetary experts and central bank governors have been called upon to present complete blueprints by the next council session in Luxembourg on 16 October.

The contours of the new system have meanwhile become clear. The major points are:

- the ECU is to be a backup of a network of guideline figures for the exchange rates of the seven EEC currencies;
- a currency basket is to be evaluated daily as an indicator for the participating currencies;
- decisions on possible support purchases or parity changes, or indeed the withdrawal of a member from the system, are to be thus facilitated.

The British and Italian Finance Ministers took note of the new system with reservations.

A fund for currency supports, credits and repayments is to play a central role in the new system. It is intended to increase the present short and medium-term assistance fund of 15 billion ECU to between 25 and 26 billion ECUs – one ECU at present equalling DM2.57.

Helmut J. Weiland

(Nordwest Zeitung, 19 September 1978)

Europarliament 'must not be a sinecure'

The warning that it would be a great mistake to send only older politicians to next year's directly elected European Parliament by Belgium's Prime Minister Leo Tindemens joins a loud chorus on the subject.

The European Parliament must not be permitted to become a pasture for elderly politicians, says SPD member of the European Assembly Horst Seefeld.

The floor leader of the Christian Democrats in the European Assembly, Egon Klepsch, wants no "elephants" as candidates for the 1979 direct elections.

President Walter Scheel expressed the scepticism of the European electorate when he said that parliaments no longer represented cross-section of the population.

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt got to the core of the matter when he made nomination for the European Parliament contingent on an adequate number of trade unionists and women among the SPD nominees.

It can only be hoped that this demand – as Herr Brandt has been accused – is not merely a pretext to renege on his stated intention to run for a seat "as a German and European social democrat."

The future European Parliament needs more than a mandate from the electorate's direct vote. It alo needs a big election turnout to counter opposing forces in Europe (national governments, administrations and national representatives who fear for their power) in the interest of European control by *the people*.

The Community *now* has a turnover of more than *DM40 billion*, it passes hundreds of laws uncontrolled by the people effected by them.

All this must change because it is out of keeping with a free Europe. Only extensive support by the electorate can render the new Parliament effective.

The parties must therefore not destroy its reputation even before the election.

When former Land Prime Ministers "want to have another go at it in the European Parliament," or when they have to be put to pasture at home because they are passed it, this can hardly be regarded as a reason for sending them to Strasbourg's European Parliament.

What the European Community requires of its 410 MPs from nine countries is youth and dynamism to rekindle some of the enthusiasm of 30 ears ago when border booms came down and border barracks were burned.

But there is also a need for elder politicians whose experience and reputation can help in patiently and tolerantly seeking solutions for the integration of Europe across national frontiers.

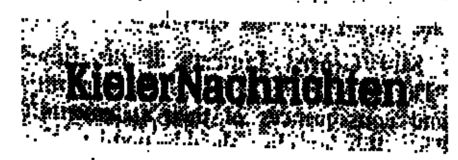
This would make the European Parliament a "place of non-violent reconciliation of interests," as Chancellor Schmidt defined the task of parliamentarians.

The future European Parliament must neither become an elder statesmen's club nor a pop group of young politicians. But altogether out of the question would be a parliament that would enable political parties to provide sinecures for hasbeens.

For the European voter, the Community is viewed in the same light as his civil rights: he would not want to do without it but he devotes little attention

Continued on page 7

Phantom fish shortage can turn real at any time



The beginning of the year saw housewives in the EEC, especially in Germany, angry over the rise in fish prices by between 30 and 100 per cent in three months.

The main reason was a ban on herring fishing in the North Sea imposed by the Agriculture Ministers of the Nine. On top of it, Iceland barred German fishing craft from its waters.

But the anticipated shortage of fish did not materialise and prices stabilised. In fact, consumers were totally confused when Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl announced that there was no shortage of fish; on the contrary, there had been huge cod hauls by German fishermen in the North Sea between January and May. They caught about 160,000 tons, 14,000 tons more than in the same time last year. Almost 5,000 tons of red grouper had to be turned into fishmeal for lack of buyers in Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven.

The EEC proclaimed a 200-mile economic zone in the North Sea and the Atlantic on 1 January 1977. No accord has been reached on the allocation of fishing grounds mong Community fishermen and non-EEC members such as Poland, Spain and Norway.

This has led to disputes since each Agriculture Minister (except that of Luxembourg) wants to get the best possible deal for his fishermen.

Britain's John Silkin objects to every new draft.

Britain claims 60 per cent of European waters and refuses to accept a catch quota of only 24 per cent. According to Brussels calculations, this would amount to four million tons – including all types of fish from cod to herring.

The bugbear is Britain's refusal to accept a basic Community principle, that every working person is free to operate in any Community country without let or hindrance. But where Community waters are concerned, Britain lays exclusive claim to a 12-mile zone off its coast and wants the bulk of the fish caught in a 50-mile zone.

The other EEC nations have softened, accepting catch quotas. This is a departure from the principle of unhampered work of all Community fishermen in all European waters.

But this only partially offsets the losses by German fishermen off the coasts of non-Community countries which have also claimed a 200-mile economic zone.

Our fishing industry must try to offset these losses within the Community.

But since the EEC is unable to agree on its own fish stocks, which consumers consider to be ample, there is also no way of arriving at an agreement with the East bloc countries, Spain and Norway, concerning future and mutual use of fishing grounds.

This could one day lead to a shortage after all.

Hermann Bohle

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 September 1978)

ECONOMICS

Strauss has shock view of government debt

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The Opposition's finance spokesman, Franz-Josef Strauss, used his last Bundestag appearance to depict the Government's huge indebtedness by figuratively stacking 100 mark notes to achieve a mountain 35 kilometres high and weighing 28,000 tons.

A frightening vision. The Bonn government took up 35.5 billion deutschemarks in credits during a single year. And the small notes which Herr Strauss chose to demonstrate his point were not necessarily a sign of pettiness.

Government indebtedness must be measured by different yardsticks than that of the man in the street. Besides, being in debt is no sin for a government. The state's investments for, say, roads or swimming pools benefit the people for generations.

The burden of financing, should it become too much to bear, can be extended over a long period. The government floats long-term bonds and present and future taxpayers must repay principal and interest.

But it would be naive to judge the dramatically increased indebtedness since 1975 by traditional criteria of worthwhile investments.

The budget needs the credits to close the gaps created by the economic crisis and measures to combat it.

Revenues diminish or do not come up to expectations, while spending has to increase to provide the necessary boost for the economy. On top of this, the government is expected to reduce taxes – again for the sake of the economy.

It is obvious that there is no alternative to such a policy which might help to avert a further slackening of the economy, although it might not, as yet, have become effective as a booster measure.

It is unlikely that anybody would willingly accept the risk of a continued unchecked decline. Federal, state and municipal indebtedness has risen from DM189 billion at the end of 1974 to DM325 billion by the end of 1977 – a development that can only be termed explosive.

But can we really rely on such a policy eventually paying dividends in higher growth rates and hence tax revenues without the public instantly calling for more tax relief? Nobody has an answer. But it is certain that an end must be put to the constantly rising debt.

The present position, however, does not call for apprehension. At the end of 1977, the indebtedness of Bonn, the Länder and the municipalities amounted to 82 per cent of annual spending. But on an international scale the Federal Republic of Germany still looks pretty good.

There are some countries with a lower percentage of indebtedness but most have much more, as for instance Britain (156), Italy (114), Japan (125), Holland (107), Switzerland (116) and the United States (203).

Germany is in a relatively good position because public indebtedness has been almost completely deleted twice in recent history: by the currency reforms of 1923 and 1948.

Critical and imaginative observers are therefore drawing a mercilessly straight line from state indebtedness to super-inflation and the destruction of cash assets.

Granted, the major inflations have been caused by governments' excessive claims against the GNP – mostly in connection with wars and their consequences.

If the state habitually uses its money presses to live beyond its means, rapid inflation must ensue – regardless of whether rationing of goods attempts to cover it up.

But our present fiscal policy has nothing to do with these highway robbery methods.

The Bundesbank is independent and regulates the money supply along lines which are certainly not inflationary.

The state has to obtain the money it needs through bonds and from the nation's capital.

There is no point in glossing over the fact that this can lead to friction because credit requirements of business might take second place, resulting in less growth.

It is also possible for business to join in the competition, which can lead to rising interest rates and overtaxed credit capacities of banks. In such a case, everybody would get what he is after, but at the cost of rising prices, that is inflation resulting from a wave of spending.

Neither of these contingencies applies today because many businesses have no intention of investing. Banks and insurance companies are glad to have the state absorb their excess cash.

The rising interest rates, predicted time and again, have not materialised, as the ordinary man can see by a glance at his savings book.

But should the economy pick up again, the state will have to curb its demands on the capital market, which will require astuteness and determination.

It is hard to say where the limits of state indebtedness lie. But it would be problematic if interest payments – now 5.3 per cent of the budget – were to cause the government to neglect its duty, especially since there is little favourable that can be said about the distribution of wealth and incomes.

The thesis whereby the have-nots, through their taxes, pay the interest of the haves who are in a position to buy government bonds is exaggerated but true in essence.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 September 1978)

Next year's Bonn budget estimates — Total: DM204,600m

Allocations in thousand million deutschemarks

Allocation	Amount
Defence	36,1
Welfare	47,2
Pensions	8,4
Food	6,3
Research	5,6
Economic Affairs	5,1
Youth & Family Affairs	17,6
Miscellaneous	21,9
Debt Fund	13,4
Development Aid	4,7
Housing & Town Planning	4,3
Education & Science	4,2
Transport	26,5
Home Affairs	3,3

Investors still wary despite economists' predictions

Economists have come up with a new calendar. According to them we how live in the third year of recovery from the worst recession in four decades.

The reports of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Gatt are geared accordingly.

But the third year after the worldwide crisis does not mean that the calamity has been overcome. On the contrary, economic growth has slowed after the first year of recovery, unemployment is still exceptionally high, and while inflation has diminished it is still far from satisfactory. Furthermore, the current account imbalances continue even though they have diminished somewhat on both sides of the ledger.

But international institutions hold on to the hope that things will improve.

Gatt assumes that the wrong developments are the result of poor government decisions months or even years ago. And mistakes made by humans can also be corrected by them if they learn from them.

All this is to result in a more successful growth policy. There is nothing new about this, and even before the new economic calendar this was the central objective of economic policy makers everywhere.

The continuous reluctance to invest deserves analysis. Gatt experts attribute it to two factors: growing uncertainty and diminishing profitability. Both are attributable to increasing inflation. This inflation makes it increasingly difficult for investors to predict the future development of prices and many projects have to be postponed.

The higher the inflation rate, the more difficult it becomes to assess the economy's future.

In any event, it is difficult to allay the fears of investors that when new plant and machinery begin producing restrictions will be introduced by the government to combat inflation.

And yet necessary structural changes presuppose long-term investments. As a result, it is the main task of economic policymakers to reduce inflation to the level of the decade between 1955 and 1965 – an era which economists call a golden age.

International economic relations still functioned then.

The protectionist tendencies of the past two years have aggravated the reluctance to invest, and the danger of important markets on which business relies being suddenly closed prevents long-term investment enthusiasm.

Investments are also hampered by exchange rate fluctuations, growing trust formations in some sectors, and an incomes policy which has levelled off differences in wages based on performance and training.

There are, of course, recipes for worldwide economic growth. The IMF, for instance, suggests a better coordination of economic policies, whereby countries with a low inflation rate and current account surpluses should administer booster shots while the others concern themselves more with inflation.

Recent experience in countries which boosted their economies through government measures have been anything but convincing. In the Federal Republic, among other countries, measures did not lead to a lasting upswing. The effects were short-lived.

Economists are therefore quite right in concluding that the measures were applied in the wrong places, and that what matters is not to stimulate demand but to improve supply.

For the industrial countries, where state spending can hardly be reduced, this means investment should receive tax relief at the expense of consumption. But even more important is for the parties to collective bargaining to promote full employment.

While it is possible to prove that there are limits to growth by pointing out that three-quarters of the world's population is still poor, this does not apply both globally and to individual countries.

In the third year of recovery economists in the international organisations should rethink, orientating themselves more by conditions in individual countries.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke

(Die Welt, 21 September 1978)

Continued from page 6

to it – despite the fact that the Community directly effects the lives of its 250 million citizens, as borne out by the food prices fixed annually by the Community's Agriculture Ministers.

The lack of interest in the direct elections which would at last enable the people to exercise control over the European Community is largely due to the fact that the ordinary man finds it impossible to understand its mechanisms.

The election must help to make the Community more understandable to its citizens, "an open door campaign" for the EEC.

Should the political parties use of their right to nominate candidates to provide sinecures for their discards, the lack of interest in Europe will turn into outright revulsion and anger over the manipulation. This would only be to the detriment of the very unification the parties purport to promote.

Hermann Bohle

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 September 1978)

■ MOTORING

Black mark driving register to get an overhaul

A fresh look is to be taken at the system of a register of black marks for motoring offenders kept in Flensburg, home of West Germany's driver and vehicle licensing centre, says Ernst Haar, parliamentary secretary to the Bonn Transport Ministry.

Instead of having their licences endorsed, German motorists are penalised on a points system for offences more serious than parking tickets.

Black marks mount up in the Flensburg files and persistent offenders almost invariably forfeit their driving licence when they reach 18 points.

But the system is so inflexible and so many motorists lose their licences after a final minor offence that it has come in for repeated criticism.

Critics include motorists and motoring organisations, such as ADAC, the Munich-based automobile association which carried an interview with Herr Haar in its monthly magazine.

Political parties are also unhappy about the system, and Social Democrat Haar says the seriousness of final offences is to be reassessed as part of an overhaul.

It certainly seems inappropriate to ban a driver for an offence that caused no actual harm, say speeding, merely because he has already amassed 17 black marks over the years.

Herr Haar has a number of improvements in mind:

— Drivers with black marks in Flensburg will be allowed to write off several of them by attending voluntary highway code and advanced motoring courses.

— Drivers will no longer automatically forfeit their licences if they collect 18 penalty points within two years.

— In future drivers will be notified on demand of the number of black marks on record. Now motorists can only find out what offences have been listed and even legal specialists are not always sure how many points they add up to.

Part of the problem is that one offence is penalised by one black mark, whereas another may be worth half a dozen. There is a list of offences and penalty marks, but is the marking system fair?

Three black marks is the invariable penalty for driving through traffic lights. Rightly so, no doubt, when the offence is deliberate and committed during the rush hour.

But what if the lights were amber when the vehicle passed the signal and the driver thought they were still green because he had his eyes on the traffic?

If he cannot be said to have obstructed traffic crossing, ought he to be penalised so heavily for the offence?

Four black marks are awarded for driving 50 km/h faster than the limit outside a built-up area. Here too there are arguable borderline cases.

Let us assume the motorist is night-driving along the autobahn at a steady 160 km/h (100mph). Then comes a building-site, roadworks ahead and an 80 km/h speed limit.

The driver brakes but passes the radar trap at 130 km/h (81mph). It is a fair speed, of course, but the roadworks consist of no more than a few planks. Is the offence really worth four black marks?

Three black marks are also mandatory for driving too close to the vehicle ahead at speeds over 80 km/h (50mph). But everyone has to do so regularly in autobahn traffic.

Taking the safety distance as half the speed on the clock, but in metres, 60 metres is the least the law allows at a speed of 120 km/h (75mph).

Yet everyone occasionally comes within 30 or 40 metres of the car ahead at this autobahn cruising speed. Is it such a heinous crime in traffic flowing at a steady speed?

The purpose of the law is surely to penalise drivers who deliberately drive too close to the car in front, not those who happen to do so without upsetting anyone.

At present motorists are warned in writing when they are nine points in the black. At 14 they have to retake their highway code test (a separate exam paper), and may be required to retake the entire driving-test.

Offenders who collect 18 black marks in two years automatically forfeit their licences. Here too there is a case for drawing distinctions.

It is that most black marks are erased if the licence-holder commits no further offence for two years. But what if the motorist is penalised again one month before the expiry date?

Let us assume he has been booked for failing to heed right-of-way: three black marks. One year and 11 months later he is fined again for a parking offence and has to pay the cost of towing his car away.

This counts as two black marks, and his initial three remain on file for at least two more years. At this rate he will never be able to work off his total.

Perhaps he is a driver by profession or logs 50,000 km a year as part of his job. Twenty-three months later he is booked again for overtaking near roadworks.

Over a decade or so this particular motorist, and thousands more like him, are almost bound to reach the point at which the next offence means banning and possibly the sack.

And some drivers have to watch out for five or even ten years. Black marks awarded in court-imposed driving bans, or prison sentences of less than three months for traffic offences retain their validity for five years.

Black marks for drunken driving do not expire for ten years. So a motorist who forfeited his licence for being over the blood alcohol limit, retook his licence and drove half a million kilometres without a blemish for 9 years and 11 months may fall foul of the law just a few weeks too soon.

What does it mean? Another two years on tenterhooks, even though he may not have harmed a soul while committing his original offence. Is this fair?

The Bonn Justice Ministry plans to revise the yardstick by which the seriousness of offences is measured. It is a thankless task, sure to leave someone dissatisfied.

(Die Welt, 22 September 1978)

■ SHIPPING

Struggling shipyards again seek to tap the public purse

Shipyards all over the world are struggling to stay in business. In 1975 West German yards logged 54.7 million man-hours but even with substantial financial backing from federal and Land governments, hours worked will be down to 23.4 million by 1980.

If shipbuilders have their way, taxpayers stand to pay 20 per cent of the bill for ships built in West German yards. And this is not the only way in which they will be required to pay.

Proposals submitted to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry include investment incentives beyond existing provisions.

Shipbuilders recommend tax cuts in cases where taxes are still levied regardless of whether the ship makes a profit, and extra write-off schemes to induce higher-income earners to invest in shipbuilding ventures for tax avoidance.

Shipowners and yards have never been slow to clamour for assistance when the going was tough. Arguing for a large merchant navy and domestic shipyards, they have gained enormous subsidies and tax exemptions over the years.

While it is true that the merchant navy could never have been rebuilt after the war if the commissioners of inland revenue had not lent a hand, taxpayers who may have hoped that shipowners and shipbuilders would by now be able to hold their own without subsidies have been disillusioned.

As recently as 1974 prospects looked much brighter. Domestic shipyards were expanding at a rate unmatched by any other industry and second only to Japan in output.

West German yards now rank tenth, having been outstripped by newcomers such as South Korea.

The oil crisis was partly to blame, but not entirely. It is not only bad luck; the crisis in shipping and shipbuilding is structural as well as economic.

If the developing countries are to be assigned a new role in the international economic order, it is bound to be at the expense of the industrialised world.

Shipbuilding, especially of mass-produced large units, is no longer a feat of advanced technology. Newcomers can build ships just as well and at less expense than a country such as the Federal Republic, which has the highest wage costs in the world.

One reason why West German builders are facing difficulties is undoubtedly the extent to which other countries subsidise their yards. Britain and France pay up to 30 per cent of their shipyards' bills.

Another reason is the strength of the deutschemark, which makes West German yards even less competitive. But Germany has only itself to blame for high wage costs.

In other words, a slice of the price the taxpayer pays to keep shipyards in business goes straight into the pay packets of shipyard workers.

Yet no-one doubts that Bonn will agree to meet the bill. The alternative is to lay off shipyard workers by the thousand, which Bonn is keen to avoid at all cost.

Shortly before shipbuilders published the report in which they list their latest demands, Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft AG, a state-owned company with yards in Kiel and Hamburg, announced plans to sack 1,500 men in Hamburg and 500 in Kiel.

Burgomaster Hans-Ulrich Klose of Hamburg sent an urgent appeal to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to step up federal government support for shipyards in the North.

This was one of the few sentiments Mayor Klose knew Hamburg Opposition leader Jürgen Echternach would be sure to echo. Trade unions also lodged protests.

But no-one has come up with a long-term solution other than further cutbacks in capacity.

It is all very well to recommend diversification, but both management and staff realise there are no new markets to conquer. They will have to compete with companies experienced in their specialised fields.

Even so, a number of yards have diversified to the extent that shipbuilding no longer accounts for the bulk of their output.

In return for subsidies shipyards promise to specialise in complex, sophisticated units; they will no longer rely on mass-produced freighters and tankers to fill their order books.

This is their only option unless subsidies are to be increased to an intolerable level. But shipbuilders estimate that manpower will need to be cut by a further eight thousand.

Assuming that Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft lay off about 2,000 yards in Flensburg, Bremen, Emden and elsewhere will have to sack about 6,000 between them.

But yards have to maintain a certain size to remain competitive. So not everyone will be in the leading yards' happy position of being able to make do with a few redundancies.

Some may be able to survive by joining with others in various sectors, but some are going to go to the wall. Gloom is sure to be widespread on the Weser and the Elbe and along the North Sea and Baltic coasts.

Why has the crisis come to a head now? Yards have long kept going in the hope that world trade would improve and increase demand.

But they have waited in vain. Tonnage output is not expected to increase before 1982, possibly reaching and surpassing past figures in the second half of the decade.

Yards that build surplus vessels to demand in the meantime will merely add to the ships already at anchor and slowly rusting away. So the incentives to build new ships that shipbuilders would like to see Bonn introduce are problematic.

They encourage the manufacture of products for which demand is limited, to say the least. The supertankers in mothballs in a quiet Baltic bay near Flensburg are the result of mistaken shipping policies

They too were built with the aid of massive subsidies paid for by the hapless taxpayer.

Kurt Wendt

(Die Zeit, 22 September 1978)

Ship fair shows builders' drive to diversify

Shipping, machinery and marine technology and international oil pollution prevention were the subjects of a combined trade fair in Hamburg from 26 to 30 September.

One visitor who gained a ready hearing was Captain M. J. Garnett, of the UN Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, with his comprehensive report on the Amoco Cadiz catastrophe.

He outlined the success of oil pollution prevention measures on the coast of Brittany and explained the new Imco safety precautions mandatory in new tankers.

His report was accompanied by another from the US coastguard service, which has had to cope with a number of tanker accidents in recent years.

Visitors were able to see how industry is coping with oil slicks. The 503 direct exhibitors and 170 represented jointly or by agents included a number of manufacturers who demonstrated their latest equipment.

They are a handful of satisfied companies operating in an expanding market. Most of the others, representing 31 countries, have been badly hit by the international shipbuilding slump.

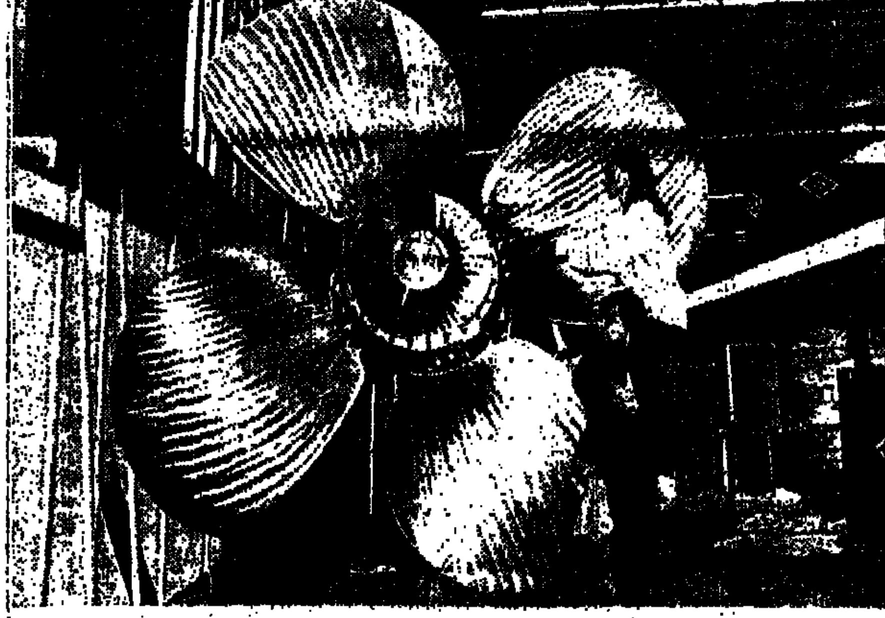
Yet oddly enough a record number of shipyards and suppliers exhibited at Hamburg this year, testifying not only to their anti-cyclical response to slack demand but also to efforts to diversify and exhibit new lines they have developed.

There can be no mistaking the trend. Many exhibitors have new lines in addition to traditional products on show.

Some shipyard suppliers manufacture nothing but shipbuilding supplies. They are sure to be hard hit when yards go under, as many seem bound to before long, whereas diversifiers stand a better chance.

Distinctions must still be drawn. Suppliers who manufacture parts mainly for ships already in service are still doing good business. Those who service units still in the making are the ones who are going through hard times.

Manufacturers are certainly extending their product range to a mixture less likely to be upset by fluctuations in demand. They are also concentrating on quality goods.



Expensive propulsion: giant propeller on show at the shipping, marine technology and oil pollution prevention trade fair in Hamburg weighs eight tons and costs DM200,000. The fair drew 670 exhibitors from 31 countries. (Photo: dpa)

Shipowners may be reluctant to refit ships from bow to stern but stricter safety regulations regularly oblige them to install new equipment. So turnover benefits, but the goods must be high quality.

This year's Hamburg fair also highlighted another trend. European shipyards are likely to be harder hit than shipbuilders in other parts of the world.

So European suppliers are going to depend on close ties with yards in countries relatively new to shipbuilding, which is where the Hamburg exhibition comes in.

Their advantage over the competition lies not only in know-how but also in earlier delivery dates and consistent quality.

Their services seem in brisk demand in electrical engineering, electronics, precision engineering and optics.

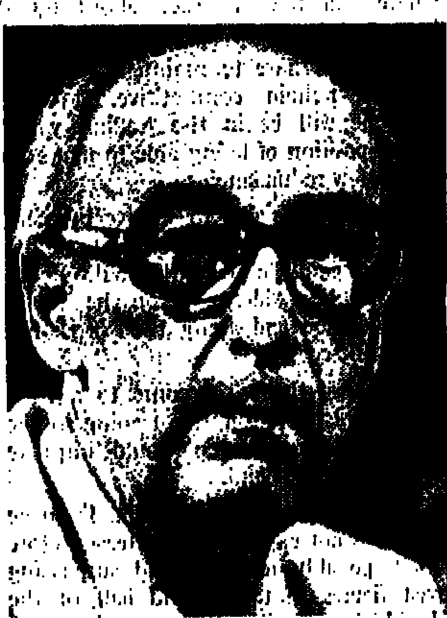
Other shipyard supplies are parts originally manufactured by yards themselves. But in recent years, with business booming, they have tended to farm out the manufacture of sectional steel, crane parts and handling gear.

Now they are starting to revert to manufacture of these components. A surprising number of yards exhibiting were there not only to sell ships but to market sidelines.

(Handelsblatt, 26 September 1978)

■ THE ARTS

The psychoanalyst who put the post-war soul on his couch



Frankfurt psychoanalyst Alexander Mitscherlich: classic texts on the German soul. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Frankfurt psychoanalyst Alexander Mitscherlich, who was 70 on 20 September, has written one bestseller after another in the past 15 years.

What is more, his titles have prompted public debate and become catchphrases to an extent usually reserved for leading novelists.

Most of his work is so well-known as to be associated with post-war history in the manner of still shots from a motion picture.

It includes *Die Unfähigkeit zu trauern* (The Inability to Mourn), *Auf dem Weg in die vaterlose Gesellschaft* (Towards a Fatherless Society), *Aggression und Anpassung* (Aggression and Compromise), *Die Unwirtlichkeit unserer Städte* (The Inhospitability of Our Cities) and *Der Kampf um die Erinnerung* (The Struggle to Remember).

To the German reader many of these titles have a classic ring, and the impression they convey is a fair reflection on many aspects of post-war trends.

Munich-born Mitscherlich once lamented that psychoanalysis stood as little chance of establishing itself in Germany as in Sigmund Freud's days.

Mitscherlich has certainly been Freud's faithful standard-bearer, and when he retired from the Heidelberg chair of psychoanalysis in the 60s to take up the cudgels in day-to-day politics, many felt he was overstating his case.

They suspected he was a psychotherapist with a yen for publicity who was protecting onto society the complexes he sought to exorcise by means of analysis.

There certainly were times when this seemed so: in 1969, for instance, when he was awarded the peace prize of the German Booksellers' Association and donated the cash to Amnesty International.

There were times too when he seemed to overstep the mark as a neurologist and specialist in psychosomatics, as when he dissected public figures such as Opposition leader Rainer Barzel and newspaper magnate Axel Springer on television.

But the Federal Republic does seem to be growing less and less fertile intellectually. It could well do with the spice of what a man like Alexander Mitscherlich used to say, whether asked to do so or not.

He is still alive and well, but since his retirement from the chair at Frankfurt in 1976 he has been out of public life almost as much as sociologist Theodor Adorno and philosopher Karl Jaspers.

His principal academic achievement is, generally speaking, to have revived and popularised the work of Freud. He merely adapted the master's analytical imperative: "Where the id was, there must the ego be."

But instead of the ego, Mitscherlich preferred to think of the collective "we."

With Herbert Marcuse, he is convinced it is not Freudian concepts that are outmoded but the vital statistics of environment and society that are no longer accurate, having undergone radical change.

The past, he says as a specialist in psychosomatics, is never completely past, neither in the psychic context nor in the state as a collective concept.

From here he went on, in The Inability to Mourn (written in association with Margarete Mitscherlich), to say of the Germans that they have a calamitous inclination "to deprive the Nazi past of reality" so as to turn their backs on guilt, shame and *angst* far too soon.

This was grist to the Left's mill and went down badly with conservatives, but in The Struggle to Remember, published in 1975, a year before his retirement, he tried to construct an entire anthropology from this collective repression.

His full-scale bid to examine the German post-war soul on the psychoanalyst's couch has met with a mixed reception. It has given rise not only to justified doubts whether the Germans are prepared to undergo treatment but also to doubt whether the complex make-up of an entire people can be satisfactorily analysed.

Do not economic, political and social factors deserve a mention? Doubters wondered and Mitscherlich fell out of favour with left-wing fellow-travellers when in 1969, at the Frankfurt Book Fair, he accused them of "desublimated behaviour designed to impress" and worse.

But his practical intervention and detailed nuisance value were probably more effective and more badly needed than his criticism of the social superstructure. They taught us more about social conditions.

He came to the defence of homosexuals, for example, and objected to psychological shortcomings in the treatment of prisoners, in both cases providing effective assistance.

Mitscherlich was also one of the first urban ecologists, a man who inspired others to think about where the city is heading and persuaded planners, architects, academics and civil servants to confer.

It was hardly his fault that they usually left the conference table in greater disagreement and disunity than before.

It is nearly a decade since he delivered his blistering address in Paulskirche, Frankfurt, on being awarded the booksellers' peace prize. But his words retain their power and seem to have been virtually prophetic.

He talked in terms of a "manufactured" stupidity, a stupidity "carefully created by education in prejudice," and argued that this phenomenon was as much as feature of democratic society as of, say, a dictatorship.

Yet Mitscherlich the psychoanalyst has no aim other than to use his craft in the interest of general solidarity. We owe him gratitude, tinged with regret, for being a stimulating personality of a kind that is growing increasingly scarce.

Wolfgang Ignée

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 September 1978)

Wanderer Tabori finds a home on German stage

After three years in Bremen, including two as director of his own experimental theatre, George Tabori has emerged as part of the contemporary history of the German stage.

He first came to Germany in 1969 for the West Berlin production of his play about life in a concentration camp, The Cannibals.

He has now returned to Berlin to direct for RIAS his first radio play, The 25th Hour, again translated from his original in English.

Tabori's name is probably better known than his life story. Yet his life clearly holds the key to understanding his works.



Playwright George Tabori: part of the history of contemporary German theatre. (Photo: Werner Bethsold)

He was born in Budapest 64 years ago. His father was a journalist murdered in Auschwitz. In Berlin in 1932 when he was an 18-year-old student he also worked as a journalist. As a Hungarian Jew, the Nazis soon made him feel he had overstayed his welcome.

He first went to Vienna, then to Prague and on to London, from where he travelled to France, Italy, the Balkans and the Middle East.

But even in Sofia and Istanbul he was not safe from the Nazis. His life did not stop resembling that of the Wandering Jew until after 1945.

He wrote his first novels in London. In America in the 50s he tried his hand at drama, screenplays and translation. Theatrical work came his way in New Orleans in the early 60s in the shape of the Free Southern Theater, the first multiracial theatre company in the city. He later moved to off-Broadway and Broadway.

In 1969 he came to Berlin merely to discuss the first German production of Cannibals, but ended up directing the play himself, in association with Martin Fried.

He found to his surprise that German theatregoers took him seriously and decided to stay.

The 25th Hour, a play for radio whose premiere was part of the Berlin Festival, is set in Hollywood, which Tabori sees as a city of death.

Fear of dying is the subject which has preoccupied him for nearly 30 years and which he tries to dispel with a repeated dance of death.

Arthur Prince, the main character, is a reflection of Hollywood's past. Sickness and death are the constant topic of conversation among his friends and family.

The first climax is a banquet given by the last mogul of Hollywood, a man who hates illness yet forces Prince, who is dogged by grim premonitions of his imminent end, to gourmandise to the extent that it hurts.

In a dream sequence Prince is awarded an Oscar for the best tumour of the year. These are exaggeratedly realistic episodes spiced with cynical, sarcastic comments and described by the dramatist as "kidding."

This is a long way in both form and

Continued on page 14

■ ART

Window on the world of Third Reich's outlaws

Unpainted paintings is an apt description of the small, powerful watercolours produced secretly in a back room by Emil Nolde between 1939 and 1945.

He had to use watercolours because the Gestapo would be sure to find oils in their periodic searches of the Nolde home.

As an expressionist, Nolde was officially termed a degenerate and forbidden to paint by the Reichskunstkammer, or Chamber of Art. But he was unable to resist the temptation.

Eighteen of his illicit paintings, which have yet to be seen by a wider public, are on show at the Berlin Academy of Arts as part of an an exhibition entitled "Between Resistance and Compromise: Art in Germany between 1933 and 1945."

It fills a gap in exhibitions, the emphasis in recent decades having been on showing the work of artists who emigrated from the Third Reich and on a cautious reappraisal of Nazi art on the pretext of objectivity.

The paintings now on show as part of the West Berlin festival season are the work of about 80 outlawed artists who chose to stay in Germany despite isolation, defamation and being forbidden to paint.

Some of their names and works enjoy an international reputation, but the importance of the exhibition lies less in the realm of art history than in that of contemporary affairs.

It is documentary in character, answering questions such as: what happened? How did artists and intellectuals respond to years of danger and blandishments? To what extent did they succumb?

The exhibition was devised by Janos Frecot, aided by Elisabeth Moortgat, and is outstandingly effective. They avoided the temptation to overload with information, which so often results in a one-sided view and a hectoring tone.

Keywords suffice, with a handful of blowups of Nazi processions to illustrate the threat mobilised masses came to represent. There are also lists of artists who were sent to concentration camps and others who managed to emigrate.

Painters were steadily worn out between the poles of resistance and compromise, as the exhibition vividly demonstrates.

It starts with a few paintings to illustrate the pre-1933 world, in which uncertainty and premonitions held sway. A painting by Paul Klee entitled *"Stammtischler"* (Beerhall Politicians) makes an unmistakable pictorial reference to the features of Adolf Hitler.

Paralysis, shock and anxiety are the keynotes of 1933 itself, illustrated by Hanna Höch's *"Resignation,"* Muche's *"Vergitterter Ausblick"* (Barred Window) and Ahlers-Hestermann's *"Einsamkeit"* (Loneliness), portraying a lone man in a glass cube.

Then come paintings like nightmares, such as Scharl's *"Die Bestie"* (The Beast), and demons, desperation, Christ crucified — "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

A Kluth watercolour landscape testifies to art hatred. In 1936 a gallery visitor scribbled *"Kulturbolschewismus"* across it, followed by no fewer than five exclamation marks.

Many artists who chose not to emigrate nevertheless did so in their work. They sought refuge in sentiment, longing, subjectivity, mythical and religious topics and the spiritual world.

Some, like Henri Pfeiffer and Georg Tappert, gave up painting altogether. Others showed signs of declining standards resulting from material and intellectual hardship, the loss of teaching posts, exhibition bans and lack of communication.

Signs of compromise also appeared. Felixmüller's "Artist's Sons in front of the Christmas Tree" bore a striking resemblance to the Nazi ideal of the German youth. Otto Dix painted conventional landscapes for a while, concentrating on detail.

But others remained true to themselves: Schlemmer with his paintings of windows looking out on wide open spaces, Uhlmann and his wire heads, painted in custody awaiting trial and Käthe Kollwitz's personifications of sorrow and death.

Then, towards the end of the exhibition, the keynotes are war, destruction, 1945 and a fresh start.

Paper and board are poor in quality, paints are scarce. Artists are seen even more clearly to have paid their toll to the Third Reich. Their paintings are petrified commentaries, ruins, men in uniform.

It was not merely a matter of Dix's self-portrait as a prisoner-of-war or of Hofer's painting of a gas mask. The shock imparted by the Nazi era lasted until well after the war's end.

Early post-war work was characteristically entitled "Broken Life," "The Murderers are In Our Midst" and "They Are At It Again."

Events held in connection with the exhibition dealt mainly with non-Nazi literature during the Third Reich. Readings, debates and musical and theatrical performances featured Erich Mühsam, Gottfried Benn and Karl Amadeus Hartmann. The academy resurrected Georg Kaiser's play *"Klawitter"*, but it proved a disappointment, written during Kaiser's Swiss exile at a time when he had evidently not yet had enough time to digest his material, especially as it was based on personal experience. The most impressive accompaniment was provided by the Tribüne theatre company, which performed a series of sketches, songs and poems from exile. A handful of exiles are seen sitting in isolation and cold misery amidst a pile of suitcases, bags and boxes. Director Rainer Beh-

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Art of an outlaw: Hannah Höch's triptych *Totentanz* on the exhibition of works by banned German artists between 1933 and 1945 which is part of the Berlin Festival.

Russians get first view of modern German art

Since the early 70s Klaus Gallwitz, then director of Baden-Baden Kunsthalle, now head of the Städel, Frankfurt's municipal art gallery, has traded exhibitions with Soviet galleries.

He and Karlheinz Gabler put together a collection of roughly 100 masterpieces of "German Painting from 1890 to 1918," shown at the Eremitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow from May to August.

It is currently on show at his Frankfurt gallery until 12 November and does more than convey an authentic impression of the variety of German art at the turn of the century.

For many Russian art-lovers it was their first opportunity to gain a first-hand impression of the beginnings of the modern period in Germany. It thus represented a new departure in what is clumsily called cultural politics.

The impression conveyed is somewhat different from the Paris-Berlin exhibition at the Centre Pompidou, Paris. The French exhibition emphasises interaction and contradictions between German and French art at the time, also highlighting the relationship between art and politics in Germany.

The German exhibition in Leningrad and Moscow was designed to give Russians what would almost certainly be a first impression of the intellectual and stylistic trends of the era.

It was an era of artistic revolution, including impressionism, expressionism and constructivism.

The Soviet authorities might have been more enthusiastic about a loan of, say, Dürer's "Four Apostles," but 300,000 visitors in Leningrad and Moscow over a four-month period must surely have taken back into Russian society another view of art history, Klaus Gallwitz says.

His Soviet counterparts would no doubt have made a different choice, such as more social criticism ranging from the 90s to Otto Dix and George Grosz, and few if any works by Max Ernst, Baumeister or Schlemmer.

But they accepted the choice made by Gallwitz and Gabler. They may have looked forward to cooperation with West Germans because a similar venture with the GDR would be sure to have encountered ideological aversion to expressionism.

Macke, Beckmann and, surprisingly, Pechstein are reported to have been favourites with the Soviet public. A painting by Lovis Corinth has been taken out of mothballs and put on standing exhibit in a Soviet gallery as a result.

Preparations for the exhibition began earlier than for the Paris-Berlin show, so Gallwitz and Gabler had first choice of some major works, such as Max Liebermann's "Leo XIII in the Sixtine Chapel."

They also were first in respect of several Corinths, including his embarrassing 1918 self-portrait, Franz Stuck's hazy, delicate allegory of spring, Emil Nolde's colourful "Tropical Sunlight," characteristic works by Max Slevogt and some of the finest animal paintings by Franz Marc.

Klaus Colberg

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 September 1978)



Introducing modern German art to the Russians: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's portrait of the artist Oskar Schlemmer which was on display in Moscow from May to August and is now on show in Frankfurt. (Photo: Katalog)

■ EDUCATION

Better pupil-teacher ratio brings burst of optimism

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Wearing a first-grader's cap, Schleswig-Holstein's Minister of Education, Professor Walter Braun, attended the first day of school, beaming with optimism.

He let it be known that the worst of the bottleneck in Schleswig-Holstein's schools had been overcome and that the situation was getting back to normal.

Hamburg"s Education Senator Professor Joist Grolle, in office only a few months, was clearly relieved: "We have weathered the worst of it," he said. The free periods due to a shortage of teachers were no problem any more.

When last did we have such optimistic Ministers of Education, such small classes and so many teachers — not only in Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg but also in Lower Saxony, Hesse and the Saarland where the new school year has just begun?

Politicians in Bavaria, Berlin and Bremen are also satisfied. For the first time in many years there is no news of teacher shortage, even in such notoriously understaffed subjects as biology, mathematics, physics and chemistry.

The standing conference of Ministers of Education (KMK), presided over by Professor Walter Braun, has issued a statement that all schools showed improvements during the school year 1976-77. Statistics show that, as a national average, there were 21.7 pupils per teachers in 1977-78 (1976/77: 22.9). And this pupil-teacher ratio is the decisive criterion for school conditions.

Detailed figures have been released by the KMK: the lowest pupil-teacher ratio exists at special schools with 10.6 pupils per teacher (1976/77: 11.2), followed by the upper *Gymnasium* (in which a rigorous programme lasting from seven to nine years prepares students for university entrance) grades with a ratio of 13 to one (13.2), the middle *Gymnasium* grades with 20.9 (21.4). *Hauptschule* which usually have pupils for five years before they are assigned to vocational schools) with 21.8 (22.2). *Realschule* (practical schools) with 22.6 (22.9) and elementary school with 28.5 (30) pupils per teacher.

Matters are supposed to improve further in the new school year that has just begun.

In terms of staff, conditions have been created enabling teachers to teach effectively and pupils to enjoy school without stress and fear.

No-one begrudges the Education Ministers their success. In the past they have frequently — and rightly — been censured for their inability to provide proper conditions at schools. They now deserve credit.

But this is no reason for general euphoria. It is gratifying that the pupil-teacher ratio has improved, but the optimistic forecasts of politicians must not deceive us that major structural and social problems in our educational system have been mastered. And these issues are the crux of the malaise in our schools.

A contradiction characterises our schools and universities of today: on the one hand, the educational reforms have led to impressive results, spending rising from DM16 to DM60 billion in the past decade, the number of Kindergarten places doubling, and university enrolment rising. The dozen or so newly erected universities have eased the shortage of higher education facilities.

On the other hand, the present situation continues to be marked by disastrous deficits. One of the main problems is the *Hauptschule*, being continuously eroded because only those pupils who cannot attend schools that will take them further attend it.

The *Hauptschule* resulted from negative selection and is about to become a "class school" for children of blue-collar and foreign workers.

There are some 100,000 *Hauptschule* drop-outs, and their school-leaving certificate enables them at best to become unskilled labourers.

The main problems of the *Hauptschule* are apathy, unwillingness to learn, lack of discipline and vandalism among pupils and resignation and frustration among teachers.

The number of children at special schools has doubled since 1965 and now stands at 400,000. There are more and more free periods and some subjects have to be dropped altogether. Anybody who winds up in one of these schools stands almost no chance of returning to a regular school.

One of the most depressing problems is the situation of foreign workers' children.

Torn between two worlds, these 800,000 children have been forgotten by our educational reforms and educational policy as a whole. Disastrously, politicians have failed to see how socially explosive this problem is.

There is, moreover, another area of unsolved problems. The school reform of the curriculum has remained incomplete or, to put it bluntly, has bogged down. Any progress concerned only specific areas, and the reforms as a whole seem to be disintegrating.

The alarm over comprehensive secondary schools and universities has diminished and the reform of the apprenticeship system is likely to be only semi-successful. In adult education, there is chaos and confusion.

All these problems have been known for a long time, but the following difficulties are relatively new; unemployment of young people has taken on serious forms, with estimates that some 160,000 youngsters are without work. On top of this, the situation for academics is deteriorating.

This is a malaise which has relatively little to do with educational policy. The problems are aggravated by speading juvenile drug addiction and delinquency.

Crime statistics are rising and there is no remedy in sight. This problem, too, is not directly linked with the educational system, but makes it clear that educational policy and youth policy are sides of the same coin.

In view of these problems, it is reasonable to ask whether there is any reason for hope beyond the pleasure at the improved pupil-teacher ratio this year.

The latest figures are good news and give rise to some optimism. A beginning has perhaps been made and we might be on the way to a time when learning and teaching will again be fun.

Hayo Matthiesen

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 17 September 1978)

Union hits out over training

The teachers' union (GEW) has appealed to the Länder Education Ministers to abandon their "deterrent policy" over people who want to become teacher and to disclose the true numbers needed to realise the aim of smaller and other educational improvements.

GEW Chairman Erich Frister said in Bonn that should enrolment at teacher training colleges continue to fall, there would be a dramatic teacher shortage by 1983.

The union was unhappy that no major improvements were in evidence at the beginning of the new school year.

On principle, Herr Frister said, the Länder were not prepared to embark on effective medium and long-term improvements in the staffing of schools. This was shown by the growing number of mini-schools and classes in which several grades were taught simultaneously.

Unemployment among teachers was rising despite unsatisfactory conditions at schools and universities: 15,000 teachers were out of work as the school year began. Another 30,000 were part-time workers.

Herr Frister said in some Länder, such as Baden-Württemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia, almost all applicants for teaching positions received jobs - though in some cases only part-time. This proved that the issue involved political rather than financial decisions.

According to GEW, the Federation-Länder Commission for Educational Planning (BLK) was wrong in its forecast over the future supply of teachers. While the BLK predicted that 82,000 people would enrol in training colleges in 1977, the figure was only 29,900.

Herr Frister said that on the one hand there were no effective measures to provide all young people with apprenticeships, and, on the other, the state's financial scope to remedy the situation had been narrowed by further tax relief for big earners.

There was growing alienation between politically involved members of the young generation and the representatives of the Establishment.

The GEW demanded that training places be provided for all young people.

dpa

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 September 1978)

Bonn move to provide better schools abroad

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Bonn government intends in the next few years to improve educational facilities for children of Germans living abroad and promote the meeting of young people from different cultural backgrounds.

These are the main objectives of a plan for foreign cultural policy on education, tabled in the Bundestag.

The government has now followed its comments last year on the report of the committee on foreign cultural policy.

Bonn has this year subsidised 90 schools with DM159 million. Smaller subsidies are provided for another 9… schools and amount to DM10 million.

The plan differentiates between two major types of German schools abroad.

- "Expert schools," now 29 of them, attended by about 5,600 German children. These have a German curriculum and culminate in a German school-leaving certificate. They are to be called "German language foreign schools" in future.
- "Meeting schools" — 47 at present — are attended by about 10,600 German and 42,000 foreign children of host country citizens. They operate on a "bicultural" basis and offer the school-leaving certificates of the host country as well. This type is to be *developed further* — not only abroad but at home as well.

This would mean *expanding* the "European schools," of *which* there are eight in the Federal Republic, turning them into "cultural meeting centres for the promotion of the European integration process."

Whatever possible, German language schools abroad are to take the pupil from elementary school through the *Abitur* (university entrance exam), or at least through the tenth grade.

The intention is to establish more schools in centrally places now without "meeting schools."

This presupposes federal subsidies contingent on "adequate continuity" and a "democratic German organisation as sponsor."

Bonn also intends to provide support for schools maintained by German companies abroad for their German staff, to take into account the growing economic involvement of the Federal Republic with other countries.

Finally, the plan provides for a correspondence school to be established to ensure the education of German children in countries where schooling cannot be guaranteed.

Another objective is to "promote German language and culture in public schools of foreign countries." This will chiefly involve the training of teacher of German, counsellors for German as a foreign language, and the provision of teaching material about Germany.

Bonn also intends to intensify cooperation with foreign countries "in keeping with the increasing importance of education and vocational training worldwide and the necessity to exchange experience." This would also provide insights at home and promote development in the Third World.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 September 1978)

■ SCIENCE

Skull shows Bronze Age men took some hard knocks

Experts have found from the skull of a Bronze Age man dating from about 1800 BC, that he survived a massive blow to the head without doctors or antiseptics.

The cranium was found during excavations on the Lower Rhine some time ago. The unusual thing about the find were the signs of serious injuries to the skull. Intrigued, the finder passed it on to Tübingen anthropologist Dr Alfred Czarnetzki for his opinion.

Czarnetzki is a senior university lecturer and director of the Institute of Anthropology and Human Genetics at Tübingen University. His institute has 7,200 skeletons and parts of skeletons in its collection, the largest collection in Germany.

Czarnetzki diagnosed an injury, caused by a left-handed sword or axe blow, which had healed well. The instrument penetrated 31 mm into the skull and took a piece of bone with it when pulled out. The scar is 55 mm long. According to the diagnosis, the Bronze Age man survived the blow and probably did not catch an infection.

The high degree of porosity of the skull, which according to Dr Czarnetzki could not be attributed to decomposition alone, indicate that the Bronze Age man suffered from anaemia as a result of lack of iron and can hardly have been 30 when he died.

Anomalies in prehistoric skulls, which are extremely valuable objects for research, are comparatively rare. The Tübingen anthropological collection contains unique examples of such anomalies. These include two early Stone Age skulls of a couple (possibly married) from Sorsum, near Hildesheim. The skulls, found in a megalithic stone grave, had both undergone "medical treatment." Scientists easily diagnosed trepanning of the skull in the man's case which probably occurred without any kind of anaesthetic. The woman's skull had been operated on and had healed.



Ancient assault: skull of a Bronze Age man dating from 1800 BC shows that he suffered a blow on the head and lived.

The art of these Stone Age medicine men is truly astonishing. In Niedertiefenbach, near Limburg, the skull of a 14- to 18-year-old youth was discovered in a neolithic *allee couverte*. The young man had obviously had a serious accident in which his skull was broken but it healed well.

The Celtic merchant of about 400 BC whose skull was found on the old Wurttemberg trade route near Oberndorf on the Neckar may have been attacked by highwaymen and battered to death with a blunt instrument. The forehead is completely smashed in.

The artificially deformed skull of a young Alemannian from Weingarten in Württemberg is another extreme rarity. Finally the collection contains two mummy's heads from Aboukir in Egypt, both 3,000 years old. One has a gold mask, the other is "blond."

The main attraction in this highly significant collection of skulls is the skull of the oldest homo sapiens in Germany (Stetten I). It was found in the Vogelherd cave near Ulm and is 40,000 years old. It not in the same category as the above skulls, which had all suffered violent injuries, but Dr Czarnetzki says the possibility cannot be ruled out that it too was subjected to cultic or cannibalistic practices and partially destroyed by the extraction of the brain.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 September 1978)
(Photo: Hermann Jung)

Art outlaws

Continued from page 11

rend uses bare sets reminiscent of railway stations and allows the cries, laments and accusations to speak for themselves.

They include Carl Zuckmayer's "Elegy on Parting and Return," Franz Werfel, Stefan Anders' "Lullaby for an Emigré Child," Bertolt Brecht's "March of the Calves," Erich Weinert, Mascha Kaleko's "Crossing to Somewhere or Other" and Walter Mehring.

In contrast each scene is preceded by a ramrod straight Hitler youth who recites fine-souding but vapid texts by Nazi writers Anacker, Böhme and Schlösser. Compromise, the seamier side of resistance, was undeniably a feature of literature in the Third Reich.

Liselotte Müller

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 September 1978)

Doctors want simple test to stop brain damage

Although the conference of the German Medical Association has recommended automatic tests for hereditary hypothyroidism in newborn babies, not a single project has been set up in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hypothyroidism can lead to severe damage of the central nervous system in the first months of life, so affecting the child's mental development that he becomes mentally defective. By the time the characteristic symptoms (psychomotor disorders, speech and concentration difficulties) appear, it is already too late for therapy.

It is therefore essential to treat children suffering from hereditary underfunctioning of the thyroid gland as soon as possible. There are few other diseases which, if diagnosed early enough, can be treated so simply and effectively.

It is quite possible to diagnose the disease in time. The problem is that in West Germany the organisation for doing so is largely lacking.

It is beyond dispute that tests should be performed on all newborn babies. The European Thyroid Gland Society has developed hypothyreosis screening which it "absolutely recommends." The society stresses that the diagnosis must be combined with direct treatment and long-term checks on children suffering from the disease.

It is estimated that one in 3,000 babies in this country suffers from hypothyroidism, which means that it is a more frequent cause of mental deficiency than phenylketonuria, which effects one in 10,000. At the moment all newborn babies are tested for this by the Guthrie test, in which blood is tested with filter paper, in central laboratories. It seems logical to combine the thyroid gland test with the Guthrie test. All that would be needed would be another piece of filter paper with blood from the baby's [illegible] to the laboratory.

The thyroid gland function test examines the hormone thyreotropin, formed in the front lobe of the pituitary gland. If there is not enough of this hormone in the blood — and this can be found out comparatively easily by radioimmunassay — then therapy consists of treatment with synthetic thyroid gland hormones.

The concentration of thyreotropin can be measured from the blood on the filter paper. On the other hand, radioimmunassay requires experience and constant quality checks not always obtainable in smaller laboratories.

Although there are moves to leave these tests to laboratory doctors, this will not always be possible, for financial reasons. If a large enough number of tests — 20,000 to 50,000 a year — are made, then the cost per test is only four to five deutschemarks.

Tests on this scale are not possible in small laboratories and immediate tests are only possible in large central laboratories, common practice in Switzerland.

Ten centres would be enough for West Germany. It would then be possible to begin therapy on children suffering from the disease at the latest two weeks after birth.

The cost of hypothyroidism screening would be about three to four million deutschemarks a year, which would not only save considerable amounts of the money spent on mentally deficient children, but also prevent much suffering.

Mentally deficiency caused by hereditary hypothyroidism has at present to be accepted as a matter of fate because most of the Land health authorities do not take the measures needed.

Rainer Höhl

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 September 1978)

■ CRIME

More young people ran foul of law in 1977

Frankfurter Rundschau

More and more children and young people in the Federal Republic of Germany run foul of the law: police crime statistics for 1977 show that the number of suspects between 14 and 18 increased by 25.1 per cent (to 187,692) between 1975 and 1977 and the number of children aged up to 14 suspected of crimes rose by a staggering 30.8 per cent (to 90,470).

Experts are shocked at the figures and say there is no end of the trend in sight. It is to be expected that juvenile delinquency will further increase.

The overall crime rate in the Federal Republic rose by 7.3 per cent last year to 3.2 million, but the number of capital crimes fell.

Crime statistics show a continuous drop in homicides (almost 13 per cent), sex crimes (9.1 per cent) and crimes involving firearms (7.7 per cent).

In an appendix to the statistics, the Ministry of the Interior says the federal criminal investigation office and the Länder CIDs "have lumped petty and capital crimes together."

As a result, the figures are not an accurate indicator of crime development. Of the 220,000 more crimes, 200,000 involve larceny, vandalism and slander. Without them, the increase in the crime rate would be – only two per cent.

Crimes of violence – murder, manslaughter, infanticide, rape, robbery, assault resulting in death, kidnapping for ransom, hostage-taking and skyjacking – show differing trends. There was an overall increase of 5.4 per cent, but homicides continued to diminish throughout 1977.

Robbery increased by 9.2 per cent, half of the offences occurring in the streets.

Bank and similar robberies increased dramatically, by over 20 per cent.

Firearms played a lesser role in crimes in 1977 than in 1976. In 5,758 cases, people were threatened with firearms (seven per cent) and in 7,594 cases firearms were used (7.7 per cent).

The ministry attributes this "gratifying development" primarily to more stringent firearms legislation.

The police were only relatively successful in solving crimes. Although about five per cent more were solved than in 1976, the overall percentage dropped from 44.9 to 44.8.

According to the ministry, however, "the number of crimes where the ratio of arrested perpetrators has always been high – such as homicide and fraud – has diminished while crimes with a low arrest quota such as larceny and vandalism increased disproportionately in 1977."

The high number of arrests for violent crimes should be stressed: 93.2 per cent for homicide and 85.6 per cent for severe assault.

The relative increase in solved crimes by 4.9 per cent in 1977 was matched by an increase in the number of suspects, by 5.3 per cent to 1.253 million.

Of these 12.1 per cent were foreigners, who committed 6.4 per cent (151,968) more crimes. But foreigners' share in overall crime statistics remained virtually unchanged (1976: 12 per cent). The same applies to the percentage of foreigners in the overall population, 6.4 per cent.

Turks account for 25.8 per cent (1976: 25) of foreign suspects, followed by Yugoslavs with 15.8 per cent (16.6) and Italians with 12.8 per cent (12.8).

Another factor is that foreigners differ from the German population in age group, with many in the group prone to crime: men under 40.

dpa/rtr

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 September 1978)

Planners can fight crime – criminologist

Life in high-rise apartment buildings is more dangerous than anywhere else, says Münster criminologist Professor Hans-Joachim Schneider, who blames this on their loneliness and anonymity.

Houses without private and semi-private "protective zones" enable anybody to come and go unobserved, which promotes crime aimed at satisfying immediate needs.

High-rise buildings attract impulse criminals who, unlike calculating professional criminals, beat up and rob or rape their victims.

Professor Schneider says German city planners are virtually unaware of how significant their work could be in combatting crime.

Big cities, with their considerably higher crime rates, show an even greater degree of crime in buildings of seven or more storeys.

The sense of responsibility ends at the apartment door, one of many along a long corridor, the "public" corridor becoming uncontrolled no-man's-land.

Professor Schneider says families with children and low incomes should be given multi-family homes of no more than three storeys.

Without the informal controlling of the vicinity by the tenants themselves, even stepped-up police patrols must remain useless.

He advises city planners to provide conditions that would make it possible to develop small communities.

"Buffer zones" should separate the apartments from the street hedges, fences, stairs or walls.

Professor Schneider's sees the community as having territorial rights within these barriers. Children could play there and the inhabitants could meet. Windows should provide a clear view of the buffer zone, so that even a housewife's inquisitive look out of a window would serve as a control.

From the point of view of crime, there should be no more than two to four families living along the same corridor, which they can regard as their own. It could serve as a meeting place and a playground for toddlers.

Professor Schneider is convinced that his housing ideas would humanise living conditions.

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 September 1978)

New home

Continued from page 10

content from the therapy scene. At a marathon session Prince is analysed by a woman therapist who appears to combine Fritz Perls' Gestalt therapy ("Don't try to beat the pain, join it!") and Arthur Janov's primal scream.

He retraces his childhood back to birth and concludes: "My life has been nothing but reluctance to be born."

In a lengthy monologue, a tribute to his dead dog, Arthur Prince is seen to have been freed of anxiety and ready to die. The conclusion is both a happy ending and a disillusionment.

As in Cannibals, Tabori's characters do not shrink from life; they submit to it unconditionally without forfeiting their identity.

Kidding and sarcasm help them. It is crucially important to be able to laugh or smile even in the face or experience of disaster.

His first radio play owes much to his work, especially that in Bremen and his way of working with his cast.

He achieves a transformation by means of slow, reciprocal empathy up to and including identity – not with the character or the role but with the feelings to which they give expression.

The 25th Hour is, as always with Tabori, a combination of individual and teamwork. He rates his work with RIAS producer Jörg Jannings as co-production in close association with the actors and studio staff.

Translated by Ursula Grützmacher, the play was first broadcast by RIAS Berlin on 25 September. The cast included Rüdiger Hacker, Uta Hallant, *Ben Becker*, Friedrich W. Bauschulte, Otto Sander, Günter Lampe, Lieselotte Rau and Jörg Jannings.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 21 September 1978)

Crime figures need to go under microscope

You can prove anything with statistics. This admittedly exaggerated statement comes from the statisticians themselves and should be applied to the annual crime statistics, just made public.

Everything has been put down in figures, ranging from murder and manslaughter via robbery and larceny all the way to poaching or failure to pay alimony. Everything is added up and the total compared with the previous year's.

Statistics for 1977 show an increase of crimes from 3.1 to 3.3 million over 1976, making for 7.3 per cent.

This could easily create the impression that the Federal Republic of Germany is developing into a den of criminals.

But the shorcomings of crime statistics lie in the simple addition principle which does not differentiate between crimes.

Everybody can interpret the figures to his liking. The CDU-CSU Opposition seized upon the overall number of crimes, using it as a political weapon against the government.

According to the Opposition, the figures belie the SPD and FDP forecast that crime figures would fall.

Coalition politicians, on the other hand, point to the drop in severe crimes of violence as evidence of police success.

Neither side is wrong. But by stressing one aspect they fail to do justice to the statistics as a whole, taking rising figures as an alarm signal and falling figures as a sign of hope.

Crime statistics call for careful interpretation. Firstly, the increasing number of crimes is not a phenomenon effecting only Germany. All modern industrial states are faced with it.

Secondly, cime statistics say nothing about terrorist crimes of violence which,



although few, pose a much greater threat to the community than regular crimes.

Thirdly, crimes such as murder, manslaughter and arson are diminishing, and so is the use of firearms.

Fourthly, the arrest ratio has again diminished slightly to 44.8 per cent, but the number of solves severe crimes rose to well over 90 per cent.

The assessment of the danger to the state through crime becomes inaccurate when severe and petty crimes are lumped together.

Of the 220,000 more crimes in 1977, 200,000 were crimes like larceny and vandalism. Deducting them, the overall crime rate rose by two rather than 7.3 per cent.

The marked increase in larceny which characterises crime statistics of the past few years is the real crime problem today, especially because it increasingly involves juveniles and children.

Shoplifting, bicycle theft and breaking into parked cars are among the most frequent crimes committed by the young.

The police have relatvely little scope here. Until far into this century, criminologists considered theft a phenomenon of poverty. Today we know that in an industrial society, with its enormous availability of goods, the old criteria no longer apply. The youngster who can find a perfectly good record player thrown away by an adult because it is not the latest model, can hardly be expected to respect the ownership of the new hi-fi set he sees in a department store.

Advertising also tempts young people to obtain goods they cannot buy through theft. Moreover, young people experience succesful theft as the success denied them at school or at work.

Parents and teachers could perhaps remedy some of the errors of the past. But fundamental changes that would eliminate many young people's susceptibility to crime will only occur once society can endow its young members with worthwhile ideals.

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 September 1978)

■ SPORT

Cologne institute gives disabled sporting chance

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Mirko is five, a cheerful little boy who looks a little delicate for his age. At play there are times when he leaves the others and plays on his own.

"Mirko's powers of concentration are limited," explains Dr Jürgen Innenmoser, a lecturer in rehabilitation and sport for the disabled at Cologne Sports Academy.

The doctor's ambition is to help improve Mirko's chances in life with the aid of sporting activities.

Frank is 19, a lanky teenager with the beginnings of a beard. He recently took part in the fourth international paraplegic games in Edinburgh, winning four gold medals.

In his category he came first in the long-jump, the 500m and 200m freestyle and the 4 x 50m relay.

"When you compete yourself and fare reasonably well, you can speak up and maybe persuade others to have a go too," he says.

Frank goes to senior school, hopes to pass university entrance exams in 18 months and then to study physical education and biology.

Mirko and Frank are two of about 100 disabled people from the Cologne area for whom new forms of sport as a leisure activity and therapy have been devised to help them surmount the problems of disablement.

They try gymnastics, go in for volleyball training, swim or merely play (especially the pre-school group attended by four-year-olds and their parents).

Participants are supervised by seven staff members, nearly all of whom are diploma-holders in physical education.

Rehabilitation is defined by the World Health Organisation as "increasing and restoring mobility and independence." It is an ambitious, theoretical definition.

What the Cologne experiment is trying to do is to help disabled youngsters to earn a living and get through the day without having to rely on assistance from others.

It sounds easy and straightforward, but the effort, patience and sensitivity required of both pupils and staff almost defies the imagination of the able-bodied.

Jürgen Innenmoser says conventional organisation and methods of sport for the disabled are inadequate. He established groups of disabled athletes in 1971.

They were originally intended as a test group for students of sport for the disabled, but Innenmoser soon tried to set up regular facilities for them at local sports clubs.

A large and well-established club in the Cologne suburb of Mülheim agreed to take on the group as a self-supporting section, exactly what Innenmoser wanted.

"Our aim is to arrange joint training sessions for the able-bodied and the disabled so the disabled can get to know more people," he says.

"They must see one another as much as possible and come to practise behaviour patterns that are essential if the two are to coexist in society."

Sport for the disabled, when run along suitable lines, fosters interaction between the two. "But first and foremost we naturally try to cater for the wishes and needs of the disabled."

"Personal contact is readily established," he says. "The disabled are grateful for anything we have to offer them." For Frank Werner, he is the best coach an athlete could have.

He and the others also see Innenmoser as their advocate in the fight for the right to self-realisation and someone who helps them achieve the personal success that means so much.

Unlike other disabled, Innenmoser's groups swim long distances, and even children go in for serious training schedules.

He will hear nothing of objections that this is to encourage the obligation to win medals and break records, as has happened in many countries:

"The sole purpose is to improve the physical performance of the individual so the disabled are better able to move around in everyday life.

"Politicians in this country fortunately are aware enough of social needs for us not to have to justify our existence by winning medals."

The men and women who train the disabled are underpaid. Such cash as comes their way is from the relatively high subscription of five deutschemarks a month and from health insurance scheme payments set out in the 1974 Rehabilitation Act.

But two shortcomings still upset Innenmoser. He still has no means of transport for the less well-to-do, and very little money is available for sport for the mentally handicapped.

At Cologne Sports Academy courses have only been held for a year or so to train instructors for the mentally handicapped.

"Everyone is part of society as a whole," say the Bonn Health Ministry's guidelines for work with the disabled. Opportunities of putting this into practice very sadly around the country.

Hermann Weskamp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1978)

Chinese hand out soccer lesson

Soccer fans at Ludwigspark Stadium, Saarbrücken, had fun before the B international against People's China even started.

With names like Hsiang Heng-chin, Lee Fu-sheng and Yang Yu-min on the team sheet, the visiting side sounded like the hors d'ocuvres to a Chinese meal.

But it was good-natured humour and soon transformed into a healthy respect for the visitors, who lost 4-0 as expected but in a rewarding game.

And it was not just that Saarbrücken fans welcome any change from their diet of second division football, especially now the local club is near the bottom of the league.

"So they play soccer as well, do they?" fans asked. It was a rhetorical mark of respect, echoed by heartfelt applause whenever the visitors had a shot at goal.

A Chinese attack was more applauded than a German one, and it was not just support for the underdog. The visitors were unlucky not to score, and on team spirit they certainly deserved to win.

In possession they ran rings round Bundesliga professionals from Cologne, Kaiserslautern and Munich. Yung Chih-hang and Chih Shang-pin in particular were adept at penetrating the home side's defences.

What they lacked was the finishing touch. Instead of a hefty boot they seemed reluctant to kick a ball that 3,000 years ago in China was the symbol of the sun and moon.

It was in Ancient China that a kind of football was first played as a ritual game by soldiers. If only the present team had been a little more decisive in front of the German net, there would have been much less to choose between the two teams.

China was once centuries ahead of the world and although current results in some sports would suggest they now have a lot to learn, this is not true. Their footwork was sheer wizardry at times.

But the visiting team, selected from 16 provincial sides, is the pick of a mere 10,000 or so Chinese soccer players. They lack both the size and strength to hold their own in international soccer at the moment.

Mainland China has decided to come out of international sporting isolation, and Peking's soccer squad seem to have modelled their approach so much on the European style that only a tinge of the exotic remains.

[illegible] have learnt fast from the German training system for coaches and referees and the training schedules followed by Bundesliga clubs.

West German chief coach Jupp Derwall, who toured China with his amateur squad in 1975, is impressed by the progress the Chinese have made.

Aesthetically they have nothing to learn from the Germans. Indeed, they would be well advised to steer clear of being influenced in this sector.

Aesthetically satisfying football is not guaranteed to land the ball in the net, of course, but many Bundesliga soccer fans would be happy to see their team emulate the elegance of the Chinese.

Oskar Schmidt

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 September 1978)

Field archery is coming out of the underbrush

Against the background of medieval castle ruins at Königstein in the Taunus hills, south of Frankfurt, the West German field archery championships looked like a scene from the Middle Ages.

Squads of archers paced through the woodland for all the world as though they were vassals of some medieval liege, with bows at the ready and a quiver full of arrows slung at their belts.

But unlike archers of old their targets were not soldiers or wild boars but practice targets between six inches and two feet in diameter at which they took aim from distances known and unknown.

Field archery is less popular than FITA tournaments, where according to International and Olympic rules rows of archers aim at rows of targets from a variety of distances.

This is partly because FITA, a French abbreviation for International Archery Federation, holds forth the prospect of Olympic medals.

But Harald Dannowski, the National Rifle Association official in charge of field archery, reckons it can only be a matter of time before the field ten per cent minority of West Germany's 20,000 archers come into their own.

In the United States and Sweden field archers still hunt venison with bows and arrows. Field archery as an organised sport has much in common with golf.

In two days competitors go round 28 firing positions. It takes them about seven hours a day and they put in between eight and ten kilometres of legwork.

On the first day they have to estimate the four distances from each target at which they aim. On the second they are told the distances and can prepare accordingly.

Unlike FITA tournaments, archers are seldom level with their targets.

They draw their bows 112 times each day, exerting an aggregate muscle power of roughly four tons.

There are five rings on each targets and 1,120 is the highest score possible. The leading men usual score 1,000 or so, the women perhaps 900.

Annemarie Lehmann of Munich was fresh from a successful defence of her world and European championship titles in Geneva.

A number of strange-sounding rules must be observed, otherwise competitors risk disqualification. Optical aids such as binoculars or cameras are taboo. So is helping within the groups of four or five competitors.

"But if you want to help a fellow-competitor you might, for instance, say: 'I feel as hungry as I was in 45.' Then he will automatically a[illegible] of 45 metres," Dannowski says.

This is one of the tricks against which adjudicators are powerless.

But although marksmen are renowned for helping each other, subterfuges of this kind are as uncommon in field archery as the incident that almost gained the sport unwelcome notoriety at Königstein.

A couple out for a walk strolled into the line of fire. "I had my sights set straight at one of their heads," one competitor afterwards complained.

He had the presence of mind not to let fire, but it could easily have been a tragedy.

Gerhard Simon

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 September 1978)